# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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**Local News**

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 3, 8, and 10 .

## Reds Say 'Blitz' Is Failure; Bread Delivered in Hub; House Limits Tax Debate

**The World's Day—July 28, 1941**

### Russia: Vice-Commissar Calls 'Blitz' Failure

**German blitz** offensive was declared a failure by Soviet Russia's Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs. The war was said to have settled down to trench warfare. [Page 7.]

**Germans claimed** to have advanced within 45 miles of Leningrad. Each side claimed to have destroyed two divisions of the other, both actions being in the Smolensk area.

**Moscow asked** Sweden to intervene with Finland to permit the departure of Russian diplomats, engineers and other officials caught there at the outbreak of the war.

**Finns claimed** to have captured an order of the day by Stalin indicating liquidation of nine high officers of the Red Army for causing surrenders of arms to the enemy without fighting and similar offenses.

### New England: Boston Gets Bread Deliveries

**Bread delivery** was resumed in Greater Boston, but the method of arbitrating the union's wage demand was still in dispute. [Details and pictures: Page 2.]

**The railroads'** reviving prosperity was indicated by improvements to stations and bridges. [Details and pictures: Page 2.]

**A Harvard Law School** professor declared disclosures of defense information by Senator Wheeler violate a Federal statute. [Page 3.]

**Massachusetts Republican** legislative leaders backed an additional type of State income tax to meet costs of liberalized old-age assistance. [Page 1.]

**Representative** Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, National G. O. P. Chairman, warned the Country to prepare for post-war economic problems. [Page 2.]

### Washington: Three-Day Limit on Tax Debate

**As the House Rules Committee** granted an "air tight rule" limiting debate on the $3,529,200,000 tax bill to three days, Chairman Doughton of the Ways and Means Committee forecast a supplementary tax bill next year with even more drastic levies. [Financial Page.]

**Five members** of the House Appropriations Subcommittee made ready to leave the United States Aug. 11 for a tour of Latin-American republics to study the work being done by diplomatic missions in promoting good will and a mutual understanding of inter-American problems.

**Strikes in Key West and St. Louis** involving building tradesmen of the American Federation of Labor "should not have taken place," an A. F. of L, spokesman said, attributing the trouble to "local leadership." [Page 5.]

**E. R. Stettinius Jr.,** defense director of priorities, issued an order freezing all stocks of raw silk and limiting its manufacture to levels set during last week.

**A $10,000,000 grant** by the United States to the Philippine Commonwealth for defense purposes under the command of Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, nominated by the President to be lieutenant general in charge of Philippine defense units, was reported.

**By a 9-to-1 vote** the Senate Military Affairs Committee reported a resolution declaring that "the national interest is imperiled" and authorizing the President to extend indefinitely the service of all selectees.

**A Soviet military mission** arrived in Washington by plane from London and conferred with Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles on the matter of co-ordinating Russian orders in the United States for military supplies.

### Americas: Brazil Places Check on Radio News

**Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**—A step toward centralized government news censorship apparently was taken when the Government ordered all news from New York and Buenos Aires coming by wireless and other means relayed through Rio de Janeiro before publication.

**Asuncion, Paraguay** (AP)—The capital penalty for anyone attempting to turn Paraguay or any part of it over to a foreign power was decreed today by President Morinigo a week after neighboring Bolivia nipped an alleged revolutionary plot and expelled the German Minister. [Page 6.]

### In Africa: Allied Patrols Inflict Casualties

**Australian and Indian patrols,** striking out from the besieged British-held Libyan city of Tobruk over the week end, inflicted heavy casualties on the Axis siege lines.

**Heavy British bombers** raided the Axis-held Libyan port of Bengasi.

**Gen. Ettore Bastico,** former Commander of the Dodecanese Islands, was appointed commander of the armed forces in North Africa and Governor of Libya.

### Air and Sea: Axis Loses 95 Planes in Week

**The Axis lost 95 planes** during the past week on the Western front and in the Middle East, compared with 75 British losses, the British asserted.

**London was raided** by German aircraft for the first time in nearly two months. Little damage was reported. British planes raided Berlin, Hamburg, Emden, Hanover, and Occupied France during the week end.

**An Italian naval assault** with torpedo boats on the harbor of Valett, Malta, was completely routed, the British claimed.

### In the Orient: Japan Charts Expansion Policy

**Japanese** officialdom, in the presence of Emperor Hirohito, charted the course of their new expansion policy in the South Pacific. [Page 1.]

**The Netherlands** canceled the agreement with Japan under which Nippon was to have received 1,800,000 tons of oil a year. [Page 1.]

**Japan and France** reached final details for their "joint defense" of French Indo-China, it was reported in Vichy.

**Owen Lattimore,** President Roosevelt's newly appointed adviser to the Chinese Government, conferred in Chungking with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

**Japan** resumed its bombing offensive, raiding Chungking, Capital of Free China, and Chengtu, Capital of Szechwan Province.

### The Christian Science Monitor Index

**Monday, July 28, 1941**


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### Weather Predictions

FAIR SHOWERS WARM COOLER

TONIGHT ▲

TOMORROW ▼

WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2**

### Milk Rise Awaits Roosevelt Approval

The price of milk in Metropolitan Boston may not go up this week, as previously expected, but owing to delays in Washington the advance may go over until next week, it developed today.

The raise is awaiting the unusual requirement of the signature of President Roosevelt as well as of Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard.

However if their names should be put on the papers within a day or so, the raise could become effective by Friday, Aug. 1, it is stated.

Advance in the retail price here is expected automatically to follow the Federal award of a higher price to producers, which is the factor awaiting action at Washington.

## Mass. House G.O.P. for Tax On Residents

Republican leadership in the Massachusetts House was reported today supporting a proposal for a one-half per cent earned income tax on all Bay State residents to finance liberalization of old-age assistance benefits.

As the House prepared to take final action on the measure boosting monthly minimum benefits from $30 to $40, the G. O. P. leaders were putting the final touches on the earned income tax measure. It will be proposed as a substitute for a one-half per cent wage tax to be levied on the basis of the old unemployment compensation tax under which numerous persons were exempt. The latter measure has already been approved by the House as a rider on the liberalization bill but it has been called unconstitutional by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

The old-age-assistance issue was a major stumbling block in the path of the legislative leadership drive to clear the General Court's slate of all regular business by the next week-end to prepare for opening of the Senate trial of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor, on 14 articles of impeachment, scheduled for Aug. 5.

Still another tax proposal which has some backing is a $2 head tax on all persons more than 20 years of age.

It is understood the earned income tax, which would be applied against every dollar of earned income, would produce approximately $12,000,000 annually. This would be more than sufficient to finance the $5,000,000 additional State and municipal costs of liberalizing old-age assistance and to meet the $4,000,000 annual deficit in the old-age assistance fund.

The remaining revenue would be

*Continued on Page 2, Column 2*

## London Raid: Is It Start Of Nazi Reprisal?

**London told to prepare for heavy bombings following RAF pounding of Reich cities.**

By R. Maillard Stead
*Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 28—Last night's sharp air attack on London—ending a sequence of 32 raidless nights over the Capital—amplified the Royal Air Force's warning to civil defense authorities here that the intensification of Britain's air offensive against German cities is bound to bring reprisals.

This shows how the sky situation has altered to Britain's advantage since the long nights of last winter. Then the Nazis were conducting a heavy and sustained offensive and Britain was "taking it," reconciled reluctantly to the fact that RAF bombers could not be spared from other targets to give Berlin a taste of what Londoners were being called on to endure.

Now, however, Britain's resources have become so augmented that those bombers can be spared. While Cologne, Bremen, Hamburg, Düsseldorf, and other German cities continue to receive their regular pounding, giant four-engine bombers can be assigned to speed in the stratosphere over the German Capital as they did on the night of July 25—out of range of ground defenses and carrying the heaviest type of bombs.

**Morale Improved**

Such new tactics have toned up public morale here to withstand an even greater stress than was thrust on it repeatedly before.

Illustrative of the public's changed attitude to the prospective ordeal is the fact that one popular newspaper here presents its readers each Monday morning with a "standing" of the bombed German cities arranged something like a football league or county cricket table. Three points are allotted for a very heavy attack, two for just a heavy one, and one for lesser raids with a bonus of two points for a daylight raid or raids on three or more consecutive nights.

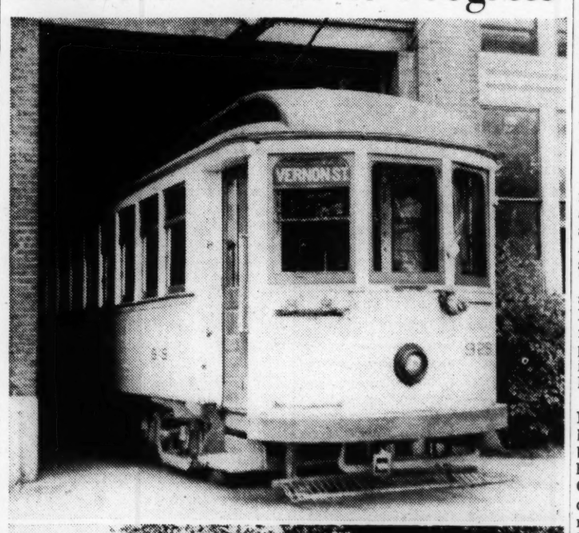
Today's headline announces: "Frankfort jumps to sixth place in bombs table." A list of 31 cities attacked during the past six weeks shows Cologne in top place [2 very heavy raids, 14 heavy ones and one other] with Bremen second, and Düsseldorf third.

**Diversion of Effort**

The diversion of the German military effort toward Russia and a simultaneous lull in the heavy Nazi air attacks on this country have tended to make the British public feel recently as if the war

*Continued on Page 17, Column 3*

## *Hartford Wheels of Progress*



By a Staff Photographer

**Capital's Last Trolley Cars Replaced by Busses**

**Upper: Old 929, the last of Hartford's trolley cars to complete its regular run on the night of July 26, rumbles into the Wethersfield Avenue barn, soon to be consigned to the scrap heap. Lower: Modern bus, of the type which makes the Connecticut Capital's transit system completely motorized.**

**Busses supersede Hartford "trolleys": Page 2.**

# U. S. Sets Limits for Japan; Navy Urged to Clear Atlantic; A Postwar Lend-Lease Plan?

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

**Britain Gets Assurances of U. S. Aid**

**Harry L. Hopkins, Lend-Lease Co-ordinator, who in a radiocast to the British people outlined the ever increasing flow of war supplies coming from the United States to Britain, is pictured in London with Dorsey Fisher, Second Secretary to the American Embassy. Inset: Rear Admiral William H. Standley, retired, who urged full use of the American fleet to insure delivery of lend-lease supplies to Britain.**

**Action replaces words as keynote of new policy—Pacific fleet is ready.**

**LONDON, July 28 (AP)—Japanese troops began disembarking in southern Indo-China today in accordance with the new Japanese-French "joint defense" agreement, Reuters (British news agency) reported in a dispatch from Hanoi, Indo-China capital.**

**TOKYO, Monday, July 28 (AP)—The Yokohama Silk Exchange failed to open today following an emergency meeting of the Board of Governors, which decided to suspend operations temporarily in view of the country's economic situation.**

By Joseph C. Harsch
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 28—President Roosevelt at Hyde Park and his leading assistants here spent the week end in the process of letting Japan know that there is a limit to all aggression and that in the opinion of the United States Japan has now reached that limit.

This time it was action, and not words. No single official uttered any expression of meaningless disapproval. Instead it was a series of methodically applied sanctions and swift measures of military and naval preparedness.

After the initial step of freezing Japanese assets—which means an economic blockade—the following further sober warnings to Japan were laid on the table, face up.

**MacArthur in Command**

The President called all native and local defense forces in the Philippine Islands into the service of the United States and put them, along with all regular units of the United States Army in the Far East, under the single unified command of Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, former Chief of Staff of the United States Army, who has been in the Philippines since 1935 building up their military forces for exactly the situation which Japan has now precipitated.

Complete silence was maintained here about the present location and future movements of the Pacific Fleet while Axis capitals pumped out rumors that it was moving eastwards from Pearl Harbor. Berlin obviously has no information for such a report and presumably hopes to goad Japan into making a move which would be war itself by spreading such information. But it can be taken for granted that the Pacific Fleet is today ready as it has never been before to call the Japanese bluff. A tone of confidence prevails in naval circles. Wherever the fleet is, the location is certainly the best one for meeting any hostile step which might come from Japan.

**Russian Aid Seen**

While these things were going on in the Pacific theater of operations the arrival of a Soviet Rus-

*Continued on Page 17, Column 5*

**Japan again seen mistaking wish for fact: Page 4.**

**Japan is denied Dutch oil save on day-to-day basis: Page 17.**

## Navy Urged to Guard Aid to Britain; Lend-Lease: During War and After

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 28—Immediate and unstinting use of the United States Atlantic Fleet to end German sinkings in the North Atlantic and to insure the delivery of lend-lease material to the British is being urged throughout the country today as "Battle of the Atlantic Week" gets under way.

Lending the authority of his four-year experience as chief of naval operations, Rear Admiral William H. Standley, U. S. N., retired, has warned that it's America's task to clear the Atlantic and to clear it now.

"Passive resistance is not the American way—we must clear the Atlantic of these pirates who serve the cause of human slavery and challenge our right to free use of the high seas," Admiral Standley declared.

"We have a job to do, and in the American vernacular, what are we waiting for?"

**Hopkins Statement**

That the United States has moved very close to the position advocated by Admiral Standley and by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, the sponsor of "Battle of the Atlantic Week," is seen in the week-end statement of Harry Hopkins in London that British and American naval vessels "are patrolling on parallel lines with only one object in view—to guard the world's life line."

This statement of the President's Lend-Lease Co-ordinator is seen here as a final confirmation of the belief that the United States Navy had been ordered to attack any German air, surface or underwater craft found operating in the channels between the United States and Iceland.

The purpose of "Battle of the Atlantic Week" will be to bring home to Americans their vital stake in a British victory and the necessity for increased American aid in the Atlantic if such a victory is to be insured.

Admiral Standley, whose remarks were made in a Nation-wide radiocast under the auspices of the Committee to Defend America, asserted that the least dangerous course facing this country was "openly, honestly, and with full and deliberate determination" to make certain that Britain got the goods it needed.

"This will cost us ships. It may cost us American lives," he continued. "But not merely as many ships or lives as we must certainly pay if we are called upon alone to combat, first, Nazi political infiltration into South America and this continent, then, Nazi commercial invasion from a Europe entirely dominated by ruthlessness, and finally, after the would-be conquerors have 'softened' the New World, naval, air and land invasion supported by the combined munitions plants of the world."

The Admiral, who as Chief of Naval Operations headed the United States Navy from 1933-37, warned that every vestige of American freedom would vanish if control of the seas were in hostile hands and that American national security depends upon survival of the British Navy until completion of this country's two-ocean navy program.

**Matter of Safety**

"We would be foolish," he said, "to root any decision upon these matters in sentiment, affection for British people, admiration for their magnificent stand against heavy odds, or sympathy for any other of the other once-free peoples enslaved during the past year by the Axis.

"But we would also be foolish to the point of insanity to fail to do everything possible to aid the British, as a safeguard to our own national security.

"If ever a country had a clear-cut issue before it, that country is the United States today. We have, as a nation, accepted and proclaimed the fact that our own safety depends upon the success of Britain and the defeat of Hitler in this war. Yet Britain will be forced to surrender if the Battle of the Atlantic is lost, and Hitler will not be defeated unless that battle is won.

"Meanwhile we, still the greatest Nation in the world, have the means in our hands to win that battle and thereby insure, as a heritage to future generations, a world order of liberty, freedom, and decency instead of the nightmare world a Hitler victory would bring," the Admiral said.

"Plowing the Atlantic now is a vast and powerful armada which flies the Stars and Stripes and has the power to win this battle for the safety of America and the future of our world. Those ships can do the job, the job for which they were created — safeguarding America—if the American people will but realize the necessity to do this job while the advantages are in our favor."

### Hopkins Says Aid Will Reach Britain

*By the Associated Press*

London, July 28

Harry L. Hopkins, President Roosevelt's Lend-Lease Co-ordinator, has assured the British people that American and British ships in the North Atlantic are "patrolling on parallel lanes with only one object in view—to guard the world's life line."

No enemy, he said, can stop the "ceaseless tide of ships" carrying aid to Britain daily.

**[Excerpts from Mr. Hopkins' radio talk: Page 7.]**

By Peter Lyne
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 28—Extension of the lend-lease principle to postwar European and world reconstruction is being discussed here today following a week end in which the words of American spokesmen Harry L. Hopkins, Lend-Lease Co-ordinator, and Miss Dorothy Thompson on two of the widest listened-to periods on the British radio re-emphasized the significance for the world of the present trend in Anglo-American relations.

Both Mr. Hopkins and Miss Thompson won Nation-wide acclamation for their heartening reassurances of the extent of United States aid to Britain; for their modest recognition that Britain is still holding the front line for democracy; and for the skillful light they have thrown on the question of why America still stays out of the war despite the declarations of the highest placed American politicians that Hitler must be defeated.

Mr. Hopkins struck a new note of confidence in reaffirming the so-

*Continued on Page 17, Column 3*

**American ships help British guard lifeline, Hopkins says: Page 7.**

## Indo-China Yields Strategic Inland Areas to Japanese

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 28 (AP)—It was announced officially tonight that Japan will occupy two points on the coast of French Indo-China and several points in the interior by agreement with the Vichy Government.

[The coastal points are understood to be Saigon, site of the finest airport in this region next to Singapore, and Camranh Bay, an excellent partially developed naval base.]

The inland concessions are in Annam, a coastal region running most of the length of the French Asiatic colony, and in Cochin-China, at the southernmost tip of the peninsula across the Gulf of Siam from Malaya.

Japanese troops, it was disclosed, also will have use of Indo-Chinese roads, and possibly railroads, to move southward to their new bases. Japanese forces already are based in northern Indo-China.

Larger deliveries of rice to Japan also were exacted in the agreement between Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan and the Japanese Ambassador, Sotomatsu Kato.

The anonuncement, which took the form of a statement by the Official News Agency, dropped all previous direct allusions to an alleged British-Free French-Chinese threat to Indo-China necessitating Japanese "protection," saying instead that Japan asked a new concession on behalf of her own interests.

It was stressed, however, that French sovereignty will be respected and that "there is no analogy between the Syrian aggression and the Indo-Chinese affair."

### Occupation Ratified

TOKYO, July 27 (AP)—Japan's Privy Council, in the presence of Emperor Hirohito, ratified today the Japanese-French accord under which Japan is moving troops, warplanes and warships into Southeastern Asia for further occupation of French Indo-China.

Members of the Council, according to the authoritative Japanese news agency Domei, further "encouraged the Government to be prepared to cope with any situation which may arise in the East Asia co-prosperity sphere."

Japan's new bases there are expected to be in the southern part, chiefly Saigon and Camranh Bay, bringing Japanese forces hundreds of miles nearer Britain's stronghold of Singapore and the rich Netherlands East Indies.

In Saigon, members of the Japanese military mission to

*Continued on Page 17, Column 1*

# B. & M. Mystic River Bridge Reconstruction Viewed as Record Piece of Work

## Legislature Near End Of Its Business

The Massachusetts Legislature has completed action on 96 per cent of the nearly 4,000 measures proposed this year, and indications are that the slates will be cleared of all regular business by the end of this week, Representative Christian A. Herter (R), of Boston, Speaker of the House, informed the Lower Branch today.

He revealed that passage of the supplementary budget to finance expenditures voted since passage of the $183,000,000 biennial State budget will be delayed until after the Senate trial of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor, on charges of "misconduct and maladministration."

Speaker Herter said that only 141 measures still remain for action by the Legislature.

**Languages:** The Lower Branch rejected a measure requiring the teaching of any modern language in high schools of 150 pupils or more upon the request of 25 pupils.

**Hurricane:** Legislation paying approximately $73,000 to contractors who repaired hurricane damage to Massachusetts armories was passed to be engrossed by the House. Originally, the contracts were thrown out on a technicality as a reult of a taxpayers' suit claiming that work other than hurricane damage repair was done under the contracts. The legislation was necessary to authorize payment to the contractors for actual hurricane repair work.

**Capital Penalty:** The Massachusetts House of Representatives today rejected a resolve ordering the State Commissioner of Correction to conduct an investigation as to the advisability of substituting a lethal gas chamber for the electric chair.

**Liquor Laws:** Legislation providing $3,000 for a special commission to revise and codify Massachusetts liquor laws was approved today by the House. Originally the House had favored $1,000 for the study, but the Senate boosted the amount to $3,000. The House conqurred with the Senate action today.

## 'Vivid Individuals' Seen Age's Hope

Declaring that history during the next 50 years probably will be made by what he described as "vivid individuals," Dr. Willard L. Sperry, of Harvard, Plummer Professor of Homiletics, and Dean of the Divinity School, opened the second week of the Conference on Religion and the World Today, with a lecture on "The Individual in a World of Conflict."

"Much of our understanding of the present, as well as of the past, will be achieved by this intensive case-work study of individuals," Dr. Sperry added.

Quoting Aldous Huxley on the subject of social progress, Dr. Sperry declared that two agencies are necessary for effecting large-scale reforms today. These are: (1)—a devoted solitary individual, and (2)—associations of devoted like-minded individuals. The task of the former, he continued, is that of intellectual clarification and the dissemination of ideas. The task of the latter is that of setting up small working models of the better society that was imagined by the prophet or pioneer.

This morning's forum lecture at Hunt Hall was followed this afternoon by a round table under the chairmanship of Dr. Seth Rogers Brooks. The subject, "Does the New Age Demand New Morals," was discussed by Dr. Sperry, Dr. Herbert Gezork, Professor of Social Ethics, Andover Newton Theological School, and Dr. Carroll C. Pratt, Professor of Psychology, Rutgers University.

## Events Around Greater Boston

### Tonight

Step singing by the Harvard Summer School Chorus. At the Widener Library Steps, Harvard Yard, 7:15 p. m.

Evening Forum of the conference on "Religion and the World Today." "What Hope for Central Europe" by Prof. Herbert Gezork, of Andover Newton Theological School, formerly Christian Youth Leader in Germany. In the New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, at 8 p. m. Open to the public free.

### Tuesday

Pet Show staged by the Roxbury Boys' Club. More than 150 pet cats, dogs, rabbits, goldfish, turtles, and even a monkey are being groomed by their youthful owners in preparation for this annual pet show. Forty-five class awards and six special awards will be given the prize-winning pets. At the Roxbury Clubhouse, Dudley Street, at 10 a. m.

Open House and Garden Flower Show of the Nahant Garden Club. Fourteen houses and 22 gardens will be opened to the public and many of these homes have interesting historical backgrounds. Proceeds of the Show will be given to the Red Cross. Open from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Persian Miniatures" will be the subject discussed by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. At 11 a. m.

Free public lecture on American current events by Prof. Max Lerner. The lecture will be followed by a question period. In the New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, at 4 p. m.

**Amusement Timetable: Page 8.**

**Radio Timetable: Page 10.**

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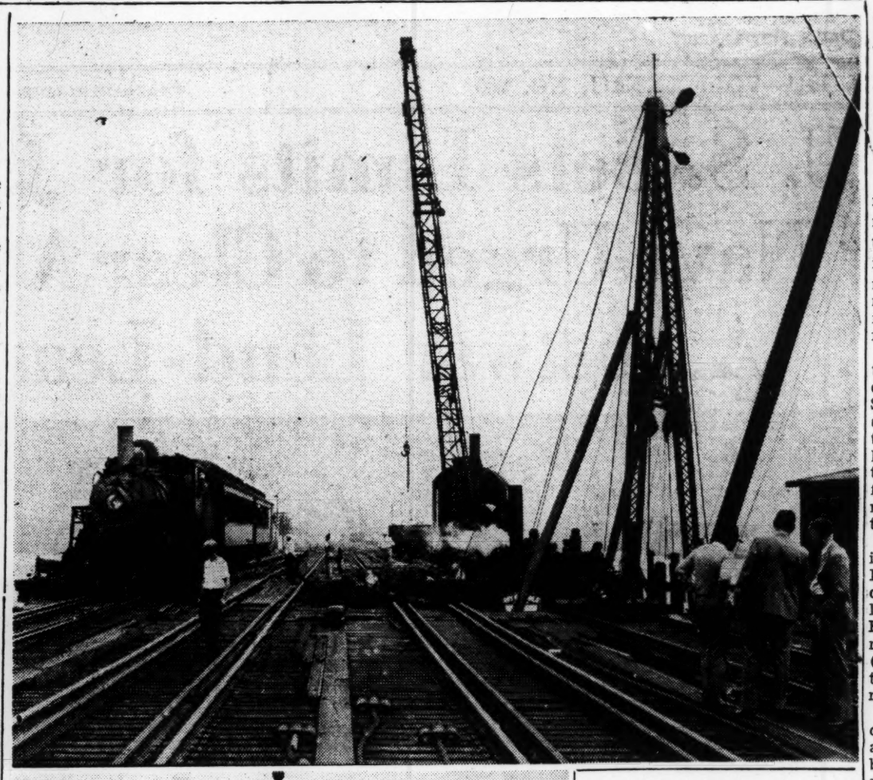
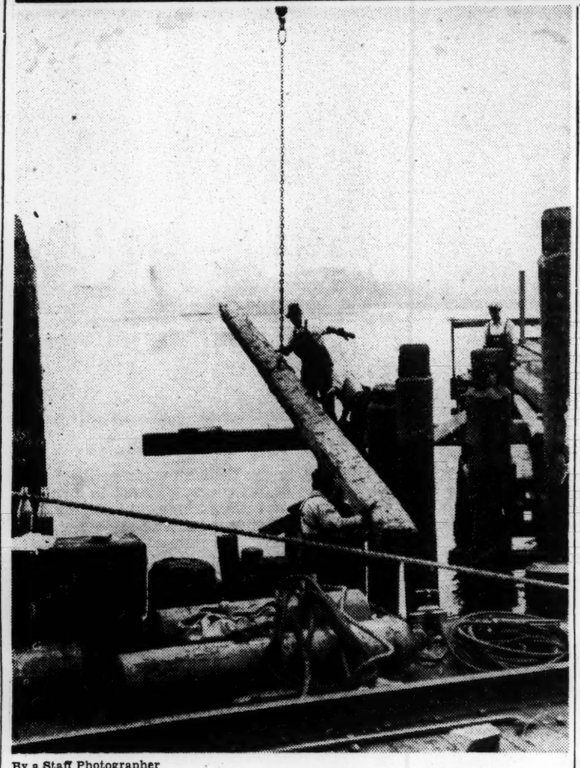




By a Staff Photographer

**B. & M. Engineers Repair Mystic Bridge**

**Top: A special slows down approaching the drawbridge construction necessitated by fire of June 21.**

**Lower: Engineer signals operation of one of three cranes installed to facilitate speed in repairing $150,000 damage.**

## Mass. House G. O. P. Would Tax Residents to Raise Age Aid

*Continued from Page 1*

used to relieve real estate of part of its annual tax burden. As a matter of fact wiping out of the $4,000,000 old-age assistance fund deficit would also aid real estate.

The earned income tax measure is to be presented by Representative John M. Cawley (R) of New Bedford, who sponsored the wage tax proposal. Under the bill a filing fee of $1 would be charged as well as the ½ per cent tax.

Both Republican and Democratic majorities in the Legislature are eager to liberalize old-age assistance hoping to gain political strength by such action. But the levying of new taxes to finance the increased benefits is considered political dynamite by many Legislators.

As a result some House and Senate members are between two political fires. Unable to determine whether they will loose more votes by favoring new taxes than they will gain by supporting liberalization.

Thus there was some sentiment that the battle over taxation may eventually result in abandonment of the campaign for additional benefits on the ground that the legislative discussion has brought about State-wide opinion that Massachusetts' law is among the most liberal in the Nation and should remain unchanged during the national emergency.

**Chamber Opposes**

As the House prepared to act on the old age assistance liberalization and tax measure, the Boston Chamber of Commerce announced its opposition to the proposed wage tax. The Chamber also stood against increased benefits because "liberal care for the aged is an established policy of our Commonwealth and is already in actual effect."

The organization stated:

"It is ironic that the House should have voted to extract upwards of $9,000,000 from the pockets of the taxpayers and all who work for a living on the same day that the Congressional committee in Washington revealed the dimensions of the new Federal tax bill to finance defense costs. It will be a fortunate family next year which does not find its Federal tax bill trebled; some will find that they will have to pay six times as much as formerly. Many others will be required to pay a Federal tax for the first time, representing several weeks' earnings.

"Certainly ordinary common sense and consideration for the welfare of all of our citizens calls for no new or additional State taxes, except for extreme emergency. By no stretch of the imagination can this liberalization be called an emergency."

## Pipeline to Join Ends on Border

PORTLAND, Maine, July 28 (AP)—Canadian and American sections of a 236-mile Portland-Montreal pipeline will be joined at North Troy, Vt., on Friday, pipeline company officials said today as they arranged plans for the event.

As pipeline crews pushed the work of laying the 12-inch line through which 50,000 to 60,000 barrels of crude oil a day will eventually flow, invitations went out for dignitaries of both countries to attend the ceremony.

Seventy-two miles of the $8,500,000 line will run through Maine, starting at South Portland. It will go through Westbrook, Windham, Raymond, up the Androscoggin valley into New Hampshire, running through Shelburne, Gorham, Jefferson, Randolph and Lancaster into Northern Vermont where it crosses into Canadian territory.

### Dartmouth Fund Record

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HANOVER, N. H., July 28—An all-time record of $196,000 from 10,800 contributors was established by the Dartmouth College Alumni Fund this year, it was disclosed in today's final tabulation. This total is $67,000 greater than the previous mark of $129,000 established in 1929, while the number of contributors is a new record both in number and in percentage of graduates.

## Boston Drops Artery Drive For a Study

City of Boston officials today agreed to abandon their drive for immediate construction of a $10,000,000 central artery overpass to relieve the City's traffic congestion, and to support instead a well-financed study of traffic bottlenecks throughout the State.

This compromise agreement was reached today at a conference between Boston legislative representatives, including David M. Owens, and members of the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Originally, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin sought legislative approval of a State-financed $19,400,000 highway program for Boston. Later, the Mayor agreed to a compromise limiting the program to $10,400,000, and only a few days ago supported a further compromise under which construction would not start until a Federal grant of 50 per cent could be obtained.

However, facing certain defeat on the whole program because of the necessity of gaining a two-thirds vote on the proposed bond issue, the Mayor finally agreed today to a State-wide study of traffic bottlenecks with Boston's problems to be given priority consideration.

The latest compromise constitutes a major victory for the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, which made the central artery bill the object of its greatest opposition drive.

It is expected that the House Committee on Ways and Means will favor a resolve for the State-wide study, either late today or tomorrow. The only question concerns the amount of money the Committee will propose for the study. The city of Boston is holding out for a $400,000 appropriation, while the Federation favors an expenditure of $200,000 or $300,000.

## Bay State House Poised to Abolish Harrington Post

The Massachusetts House of Representatives today prepared to take final action on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposal to abolish the $3,500 cashier's position held by John J. Harrington in the Attorney General's office, following a public statement by Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, publicly supporting the ouster.

Mr. Harrington is an appointee of Paul A. Dever, former Democratic Attorney General, and was Deputy State Auditor under Thomas H. Buckley, former State Auditor.

Attorney General Bushnell, in his first statement on the ouster bill, said the position of cashier is "wholly obsolete and superfluous."

"I have not heard a single informed person advance the suggestion that the position of cashier in the Attorney General's office is necessary or even useful," he added. "It is obviously neither. I am informed that at the time the position was created, by an act of the Legislature of 1920, this department collected corporate taxes in considerable amounts each year, and that the transfer to the Department of Corporations and Taxation of the collection of a large part of such taxes by warrant removed any requirement that there may have been for a cashier."

## Eastport Woman To Sponsor Ship

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Mrs. William R. Sleight of Eastport, Maine, was designated by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox today to be sponsor for the destroyer Cony, now under construction at the Bath, Maine, Iron Works Corporation.

The Cony probably will be launched in May, 1942. It was named in honor of Joseph S. Cony, a naval master of Civil War days.

The Navy said Mrs. Sleight was a relative of Mr. Cony.

## New Mystic River Bridge Nearly Done

In these days of increasing railroad passenger and freight revenues that Boston and Maine authorities said today are approaching a major boom, bridges have no right to burn out and leave main lines closed to traffic even for the valuable span of only a few hours.

But railroad engineers have had to prove that statement in the case of the Mystic River bridge in Somerville that burned completely out on June 21, but was returned to train operation within a few hours. It is well under reconstruction today, and will be completely finished by Sept. 1, or something more than two months' time for the whole job.

That is unprecedented fast time in any railroad man's language. For after all, the bridge is on the corporation's main route to Portland, the most heavily traveled Boston and Maine tracks. And the railroad was standing at that time (June 21) on the threshold of a traffic boom that is now filling resort centers to overflowing.

When the fire swept over the drawbridge span a little more than a month ago, it seemed quite a setback to the railroad. The Portland route, of all routes, could not be suspended. It was then jammed with traffic headed for seashores and the mountains. A 40 per cent increase in passenger travel had been noted by rail officials as compared with last year.

Monday morning, slightly more than 24 hours after the fire, one-track service was resumed on the line. This meant virtually a completely returned service, since all trains could be readily detoured over the single track without conflict. There were some delays for brief periods. Bus services took over at peak moments. And on June 25, regular schedules were resumed over two-track facilities.

Bridge repairs were consummated so quickly that commuters scarcely realized the extent of damages aggregating $150,000 to repair. The bridge had been completely demolished from unknown causes.

By Sept. 1, the four tracks will be in place and the draw tower in operation, setting something of a record for fast construction in local railroad annals. At one time more than 200 men were working on the trestle. Today, a crew of 30 skilled engineers are working from sunup to sundown, incidentally carrying home some pretty heavy pay envelopes every week.

But the railroad can afford to pay its help well to keep this main route to the summer resorts open for the traffic that courses out of the North Station daily. The passenger boom is attributed to several causes, all of them hinging largely upon national defense.

Soldiers going to and from camp and home by the thousands . . . relatives visting encampments . . . an unprecedented surge into summer resorts . . . more money for travel under the stimulus of defense work . . . these factors are responsible for railroad passenger jams such as the lines have not seen for some time.

## Martin Warns U. S. To Prepare For 'Post-War' Shocks

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BARABOO, Wis., July 28—If the United States "is to be saved from a totalitarian form of government resulting from terrific post-war shocks," now is the time when "we must prepare to meet those shocks and survive them," Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts declared here today.

Speaking before the Wisconsin Republican State Convention at Baraboo, the Republican leader in the House of Representatives and Chairman of the Republican National Committee said that "we Republicans have the greatest task in our history to get ready for that day of national trial."

"Make no mistake," said Mr. Martin. "When the toll of blood and taxation begins to reach the people, if we get into this war, or if we do not, the revulsion of feeling will be such that those in this Nation responsible will be repudiated. The reaction from all this will do one of two things. It will either cause the people to go back to sound Republican principles of government—in which case we will have a vast task to perform to save the Nation—or they will go to some form of dictatorship, which is what those who have brought about the present conditions will have to try to do."

## Aluminum 'Tickets' Aid Belmont Drive

The Belmont quota in the State-wide aluminum drive was given a boost July 26 when the Strand Theatre was crowded with more than 500 children, each bringing a piece of the much needed metal as their ticket of admission to a special morning moving picture performance.

Charles R. Betts, Chairman of the Service Committee of the Belmont Committee on Public Safety, and Chairman of the aluminum drive in Belmont, stated that more than 200 pounds of the metal was collected at the theatre. With the aluminum placed in the six huge bins located throughout the town, Mr. Betts stated that he was confident that Belmont would exceed the quota set for it by the State committee.

By a Staff Photographer

**Boston Gets Its Bread Again**

**Upper—Robert E. Sullivan (left), Chairman bakery operators' group, and Ray T. McCall, Business Agent of Bakery Drivers' Union and also chairman of its negotiating committee, began discussions over arbitration this morning.**

**Lower—Back on the job after biggest tie-up in Boston in several years, Gerard De Nutte, a driver-salesman for the Continental Baking Co., finds it a cheery task to drop a basket full of bread again at the grocery.**

## It's Quieter in Hartford Now; Busses Replace 'Electrics'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn., July 28—The "Insurance City" is quieter today, and traffic is moving with greater speed and flexibility. The clatter of wheels over ribbons of steel was silenced on Saturday night, as the "electrics" made their final runs over the four remaining lines. The Connecticut company has replaced the trolley cars with modern motor busses, which not only make for speedier and more comfortable transportation, but are far less noisy.

**Salvage of Much Copper**

About midnight on Saturday, the last of the trolley cars rumbled into the Wethersfield Avenue car barn. And, along with most of its "companions," it will be scrapped. Chief salvage will come in the 300 or 400 tons of valuable copper wire running overhead and underground along the system, eventually to be recovered, said an official of the Company.

Complete motorization of the Connecticut Company's Hartford transportation system will mean that about 300 busses will be in operation, of which 35 have now been placed on the routes just vacated by the trolleys. Of the 300 busses, 105 are of the latest model. Most of the trolley conductors have been trained to operate the new busses. And, of the number not so adapted, some have been placed in other positions. All will be "taken care of" in some way, according to the Company.

**Simple Pleasures in 1888**

Electric trolley cars made their first appearance in Hartford in 1888, the year of the great blizzard, replacing the old-time horse cars. Soon after, they became a regular medium for Sunday excursions. It was not unusual in those days for the entire family to look forward eagerly to a Sunday afternoon ride—out to the end of the line and back. It wasn't necessary to go anywhere in particular. That thrilling car ride, at a 15-mile-an-hour speed, was enough to satisfy most pleasure seekers of the Gay Nineties.

As the years went by, lines to all the outlying towns were electrified, and bigger and better cars replaced the stubby little ones of the earlier days. Then, in 1925, the Connecticut Company placed four or five motor busses in operation. They grew rapidly in favor. And today, the trolley car joins the old horse car as a part of Hartford's eventful history.

## Vermont Legion Indorses Movement to Hold Selectees

New England Defense news in brief:

**At Barre, Vt.,** the American Legion adopted a resolution asking Congress to retain selectees and National Guardsmen as long as needed.

**In Waterbury, Conn.,** Gov. Robert A. Hurley, just back from a trip to Camp Blanding, Fla., told Connecticut Legionnaires: "We must give up, instantly, all that weak and sentimental chatter about defending ourself only when we see the white's of Hitler's eyes. . . . We too, just as truly as England, are standing now with her, back against the wall."

**At Fort Devens, Mass.,** plans have been drawn for a $35,000 school building. It will rise at Devencrest, new 300-home housing project for non-commissioned officers.

**Also at Fort Devens,** it is announced that a crew of 16 civil service cobblers are applying new heels and soles to 400 pairs of shoes a week. Average cost is 70 cents a pair. Lowest previous contract price was $1.05 a pair. Idea may be copied in other camps, according to Lieut. John S. Honey, in charge.

**At Camp Edwards** on Cape Cod some 19,000 Yankee Division officers and men prepared today for their first full war-time strength field maneuvers. They will begin before dawn tomorrow, continuing two days in the vicinity of Uxbridge, Upton and Northbridge.

**In Roekland, Mass.,** the summer pilot training program began today. Girls are no longer permitted to compete for scholarships, but may take the course.

**In Hartford, Conn.,** the State Defense Council announced today that more than 1,000 essays, each of 300 words, have been received from those who attended the New Haven and Hartford Air Raid Warden Schools. Each student was required to submit an essay outlining the duties of a warden.

### Volunteers Go to Newport

After final examinations in Boston's Federal Building, 66 volunteers left for the Naval Training Station in Newport, R. I., this morning.

## Boston Bakery Drivers Back On Their Jobs

Boston's bread tie-up, four weeks and a day old, faded into labor history early this morning, when driver-salesmen filled up their trucks with bread and cake and took to their routes again.

Yesterday afternoon the 25 big bakeries that had been closed down began sending their familiar fragrance once more into the air.

The bakery workers, left unemployed by the strike of the bakery drivers' union, had resumed their usual afternoon and night jobs. Before daylight today the bread they had baked was wrapped.

By 4 a. m., the drivers began coming in to fill up their trucks, and by 6 a. m., the 600 wholesale drivers were on their way to groceries and restaurants, and the 350 retail drivers were dashing out for their deliveries to homes.

While the strike was brought to an end by a vote of the strikers Friday afternoon to accept arbitration, the method of arbitration remained an item of disagreement today. At a mass meeting yesterday the strikers repeated their wish for a special board, each side to name two members and these four to pick the fifth, or else agree on a man who would select the fifth.

On the other hand, the bakery operators have held to the position that the arbitrating should be done by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Either plan is satisfactory to the board.

The major task for arbitration will be the adjudication of the union's demand for a raise of about $5 for the 600 wholesale drivers. In the other wage issue, covering several hundred retail drivers, the difference between the two sides runs around $1.50.

The union voted yesterday to take steps if necessary to preserve the same distribution of bread as before the strike, which began Saturday, June 28. If any grocery for instance decided because of the strike to refuse any brands of bread it had previously been receiving so as to replace them with the bread of other companies, the union voted to refuse the concern all bread until it swung back to its pre-strike basis.

The strike involved only the big bakeries selling through delivery-salesmen. It did not include the small corner store bakery without delivery service.

Good cheer prevailed within the bakeries as well as among their outside delivery men, as the loaves began coming out of the huge ovens again at the rate of 50,000 a day.

### Scovill Gets Contract

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The War Department announced today award of a $449,525 contract to the Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn., for brass cartridge case cups.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

FAIR SHOWERS WARM COOLER

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

**Boston and Vicinity:** Mostly cloudy with occasional rain this afternoon and tonight, lowest temperature near 66; Tuesday cloudy, becoming fair, but with scattered afternoon thundershowers, warmer than today. Gentle variable winds tonight and Tuesday.

**Maine:** Considerable cloudiness, rain in West, warmer in North portion tonight; Tuesday considerable cloudiness and occasional rain, no important temperature change.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Considerable cloudiness and occasional rain this afternoon and tonight; Tuesday considerable cloudiness with showers and thunderstorms in North, fair in South except for scattered afternoon thunder showers, warmer.

**Massachusetts:** Considerable cloudiness with occasional rain this afternoon and tonight; Tuesday cloudy becoming fair, but with scattered afternoon thunder showers in the interior, warmer than today.

**Connecticut and Rhode Island—** Cloudy with occasional rain this afternoon and tonight; Tuesday cloudy becoming fair but with scattered afternoon thunder showers in the interior, warmer than today.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island—**Gentle variable winds tonight and Tuesday, broken clouds to overcast with good visibility except patches of fog with locally poor visibility from Nantucket to Penobscot Bay tonight and Tuesday morning.

**Block Island to Cape Hatteras—** Gentle to moderate shifting winds over north portion becoming northerly and moderate winds mostly west over south portion and broken clouds tonight and Tuesday with local thunderstorms and squalls over north portion tonight and Tuesday and over south portion Tuesday afternoon.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 64 | 78 | New Orleans | 78 | 89 |
| Chicago | 79 | 99 | New York | 81 | 83 |
| Denver | 60 | | Norfolk | 81 | |
| Kansas City | 81 | 96 | Philadelphia | 79 | 94 |
| Los Angeles | 61 | 75 | St. Louis | 81 | 101 |
| Minneapolis | 75 | 94 | San Francisco | 60 | 69 |
| | | | Washington | 80 | 98 |

A—8:30 a. m. D. S. T., July 28, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

**High Tides at Boston**

Monday, 3:05 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Tuesday, 3:24 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:39 p. m.

# Statements Like Wheeler's Are Declared Punishable Under the Espionage Act

## Harvard Law Expert Hits At Wheeler

The United States statutes contain a "sweeping and drastic provision" protecting against such "dangerous disclosures" as Senator Wheeler's premature announcement that the United States was to occupy Iceland, according to Prof. James A. McLaughlin of Harvard Law School in an opinion issued through the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

"The fear has been expressed," says Professor McLaughlin, "that confidential information was disclosed in such a manner as needlessly to endanger the lives of Americans and perhaps the lives of some of our friends.

"The Senator has expressed an intention to make public any information he may hereafter obtain relating to American plans to occupy any other territory in the Atlantic or elsewhere. This raises the question whether the laws of the United States contain provisions to protect the national interest against dangerous disclosures arising from misguided zeal," says Professor McLaughlin.

He cites Section 2 of the Espionage Act of June 5, 1917, which provides in part that "whoever with intent or reason to believe that it is to be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign nation communicates . . . to any foreign government . . . or to any representative thereof, either directly or indirectly, any . . . information relating to the national defense, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 20 years: provided that whoever shall violate . . . sub-section (a) of this section in time of war shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for not more than 30 years."

Professor McLaughlin further calls attention to an opinion of the Supreme Court, upholding Section 2 against the charge that it is too vague to be constitutional and holding that if the information is to the advantage of a foreign country, it is unnecessary that it be to the injury of the United States.

"Several points about this statute are noteworthy," he says. "The penalty clause emphasizes that it operates in time of peace as well as in time of war. No evil intent is required. If a communication is made 'with reason to believe' that the information may be misused in the prohibited fashion, it is immaterial that the criminal's intent was innocent or even laudable. The external test of reason to believe is clearly stated in the alternative and not as a cumulative requirement. The prohibited communication may be direct or indirect, so that a public statement is clearly within its scope. So long as the culprit has some information relating to defense that is not a matter of common knowledge, it doesn't make any difference how the information was obtained. Any refinements about the supposed secrecy of executive sessions in the Senate or any limitations thereon thus appear quite irrelevant. The penalty being for more than one year, the statute creates a felony.

"The U. S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 6, Clause 1, provides: 'The Senators and representatives . . . shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.' The commission of the felony of communicating defense information is thus outside the congressional immunity from arrest. Communications such as Senator Wheeler's, unless confined to speeches or debate in either house, do not fall within the last portion of this clause."

## Unrest Is Seen In Defense Wages

WATERBURY, Conn., July 28 (AP)—Arthur J. Connell of Middletown, elected Commander of the Connecticut Department of the American Legion by acclamation, told the Legion's State convention over the week end that defense wages were causing "a serious unrest" among less fortunate workers.

"Our Government is permitting the attainment of such wages in some defense industries as to cause a serious unrest among all employees of businesses unable to meet such competition in the pay envelope," Mr. Connell, a clothing store proprietor, declared.

### Florida Cattle Industry 10-Year Gain 48 P. C.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Growth of the cattle industry in Florida is keeping pace with its forward strides in many other fields, according to Federal Census reports which place the gain during the 10 years ending in 1940 at 48 per cent.

In this period the cattle in the State increased from 372,942 to 721,015, placing Florida third among the South Atlantic States and thirtieth in the Nation.

### Boston Collector's Warning

Persons and firms engaged in businesses subject to special Federal taxes, such as liquor dealers, purveyors of oleomargarine, and other merchants were warned by Collector of Internal Revenue Thomas B. Hassett at Boston today that their payments must be made by Thursday.

## Haddock Tops The Regal Cod As Money Fish

New England has 18,712 fishermen, 12,884 persons engaged in fish wholesale and manufacturing establishments, and 196 employed on transporting craft.

These data became known today when results of the latest analysis by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior were announced by B. E. Lindgreen, in charge of the Boston office of the Service.

The commercial catch of all fishery products in the New England States amounted to 663,865,900 pounds, valued at $19,508,634, in 1939, the year for which the analysis was made. The quantity increased 5 per cent and the value gained 7 per cent as compared with 1938 figures, Mr. Lindgren said.

Haddock was the "kingfish" of them all, from a viewpoint of value of the various varieties, while cod, the symbol of Massachusetts, ranked second in importance. Lobsters were third, clams came forth and rosefish was fifth.

Catch and value of the New England States for that year were: Massachusetts, 521,096,900 pounds, valued at $14,242,459; Maine 116,167,400 pounds valued at $2,694,703; Connecticut 13,867,900 pounds valued at $1,462,945; Rhode Island 11,865,500 pounds valued at $1,002,471, and New Hampshire 877,200 pounds, valued at $106,056. Vermont has no ocean fisheries.

### Fewer Cod Fishers

Effects of the European war on the cod fishery of Newfoundland were disclosed today by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior, based on advices from the American Consul General at St. John's, N. F.

Fisherman active in this fishery in 1940 dropped 10 per cent from the 1939 figure, due to requirements of the armed forces for man power. There were 22,792 fishermen active in 1940 compared with 25,220 in 1939.

Stocks of codfish held on Feb. 1, 1941, totaled only 18,127,000 pounds, compared with a total of 52,500,000 pounds on Jan. 31, 1940. The Newfoundland deep sea fisheries in 1940 employed 159 vessels and 1,705 fishermen, yielding 22,420,000 pounds of fish.

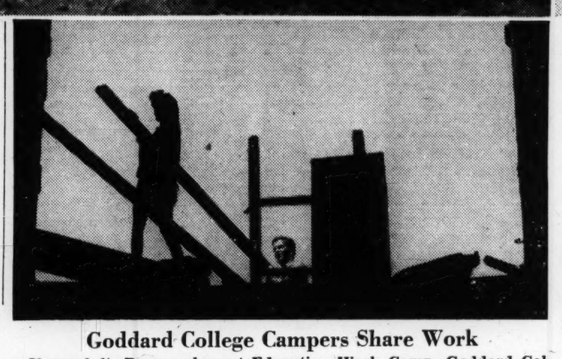
## Civilian Defense Garden Party Topic

Politics are being replaced by civilian defense as the theme of the Republican garden party being given this afternoon from 5 to 7 by Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington, President of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, on her estate, 79 Crafts Road, Chestnut Hill. Club members and a large group of especially invited guests are attending.

A demonstration is to be presented by Red Cross Volunteer Emergency Auxiliary Ambulance and Canteen Units at 5:30, in charge of Mrs. G. Ellis Densmore, captain of the Metropolitan Red Cross Motor Corps and Mrs. Robert W. Moore, Jr., captain of the Canteen Service for the day.

Those who will assist in the motor corps demonstration are: Miss Dorothy Seccomb, adjutant, Mrs. Steven B. Wilson, Newton, Miss Jeanette McGregor, Sherborn, Miss Helen Jackson, Westwood, Miss Charlotte Colby and Mrs. W. Bartlett Bacon of Brookline, Miss Eleanor Jennings, West Roxbury. Serving with Mrs. Moore in the canteen service demonstration are Mrs. Lowell Stebbins, Mrs. Stanley Bradlee, Mrs. John Dewey, Mrs. Henderson Inches, Mrs. Curtis Prout, all of Chestnut Hill, and Mrs. Stuart Hall of Brookline.

Walter Devine, Town Engineer for Brookline, will speak in detail on "What Brookline Is Doing for Civilian Defense." Mr. Devine has a well-outlined plan which includes new construction of roads, the enlistment of citizens' beach wagons and automobiles for emergency service and countless other plans about which he will tell.



**Goddard College Campers Share Work**

**Upper left: Drama class at Education Work Camp, Goddard College, Plainfield, Vt., whipping a play into shape. Upper right: Clearing the barn of hay for the Vermont Folk Festival in August. Lower: Campers carrying timbers for the stage being erected in the big barn for the Festival. This is the campers' summer manual work project.**

## *Democracy at College Camp: Even Teachers Wash Dishes*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PLAINFIELD, Vt. — Boys and girls with tools and timber are busy building a stage in the great barn at Goddard College for the Vermont Folk Festival to be held from Aug. 10 to 16. Making over the farm buildings for that event is part of the major manual project of Goddard's "Education Work Camp" which opened this summer. A boys' and girls' project in manual work is not unusual. But the instructions at this camp participate as well.

This is the idea of the new enterprise: everyone takes part in "chores" and the main project. A number of the teachers already have served their term as kitchen crew and waiters in the dining room. Conducted along the same co-operative lines as the College has followed, the Camp depends on the young people enrolled and on the staff of instructors for housekeeping and care of the grounds.

Regular workers on the college pay roll are a cook and a man who tends the furnace and so forth. The crafts teacher is also superintendent of grounds. They are included in the Camp. Assisting the cook, preparing vegetables, washing dishes, waiting on table, sweeping and dusting; mowing lawns, trimming hedges, weeding flower beds, and caring for the numerous attractive little gardens that lead one into the other on the 200-acre campus are all jobs to be undertaken in turns by students and teachers.

"Each one's prestige depends upon what he can do rather than what he is," said Merrill Bush, Director of the Camp, discussing the experiment and reporting that he had just finished a week's term of dish washing.

Enrollment has been limited to 30 students of high-school age and 15 teachers. Instruction in arts and crafts, in dramatics, music, and modern languages is available. Nothing is compulsory in studies or athletics. Recreation at Goddard College is the student's own selection because "mere exercise, no matter how strenuous, does not build health," while athletics, by the Goddard standard, should be designed "to promote mental health by releasing tensions and providing simple enjoyment."

There is no rising bell or bugle. Breakfast is served at 7:30 a. m. The late riser goes without. Ernest Eniti, Rumanian violinist, who has had a successful concert experience in Europe, has charge of the Music Department both at the College and at the Camp. The "town meeting" style of government is maintained and instructors and students vote on programs of study or manual work.

The boys and girls are charged $100 each for the season. Teachers receive no salaries, but they are given scholarships which cover the cost of board and room. The Camp is their opportunity to put into practice some of their original ideas, provided they meet with the approval of the "community" of other teachers, and students.

## *Nazi War Bird in Boston*

**Mrs. Natalie W. Latham and Messerschmitt**

The national President of Bundles for Britain examines the Messerschmitt 109, which will be displayed in the Wilbur Theater for five days beginning Friday. A 25-cent charge (10 cents for children) will be used for British war relief. The ship, one of a special German squadron, was shot down over England last September. It is being sent across the United States for exhibition purposes.

## 86 Speakers For Parley At Amherst

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AMHERST, Mass., July 28 — With 86 guest speakers scheduled to talk on subjects which range all the way from beekeeping to adventures in Africa, this year's Farm and Home Week at Massachusetts State College promises to attract more than 3,000 men and women to Amherst commencing today, reports Earle S. Carpenter, Secretary of the Massachusetts Extension Service.

The speakers, who will represent 10 states and District of Columbia, are well-known authorities in their fields and will bring the latest information on agriculture and homemaking to Farm and Home Week visitors, says Mr. Carpenter.

Heading the list of speakers who will represent the states and the District of Columbia, are the Rev. John T. Dallas of Concord, N. H., Episcopal Bishop of New Hampshire, who will appear on the rural church program, tomorrow, and Mrs. Carl Sandburg of Harbert, Mich., who will speak on the homemakers' program on July 30.

Other speakers include:

July 30—The Rt. Rev. John N. Mark of Arlington, Mass., William J. Neal of Meredith, N. H., Master of the New Hampshire State Grange, and Mrs. Charles A. Fitzpatrick of Worcester, Mass., floral specialist.

July 31—Dr. Helen S. Mitchell of Washington, D. C., nutrition consultant of the Federal Defense Commission.

Aug. 1—Mrs. Clifton Johnson of Hadley, Mass., world traveler and lecturer, who will relate her experiences in sailing from Africa with her son, Capt. Irving Johnson, on board the famous sailing ship, the "Yankee," and Beth E. Cummings of Philadelphia, associate editor of the Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife.

In addition to entertaining more than 3,000 Massachusetts farmers and homemakers, Massachusetts State College will also play host to Parent-Teacher Association members, Grange members, and rural churchmen.

### Charges Against Draftee In Watertown Dropped

Charges of failing to appear for his Selective Service physical examination were dropped against Edward Atwood Gallison today, following his classification as unfit for service. The youth was arrested Friday following failure to appear to support his plea of being a conscientious objector, and also his failure to appear for medical examination as ordered by his local Watertown draft board.

### Henry Pinckney McCain

Maj. Gen. Henry Pinckney McCain, who passed on in Washington last week, commanded the famous Plymouth (12th) Division at Fort Devens during the World War. For his efficiency and treatment of the men he won the admiration and respect of New Englanders. From 1914-18, he served as Adjutant General of the Army.

Retired in 1921, General McCain was appointed General of the Soldiers Home in Washington in 1936. Born in Carroll County, Miss., General McCain attended West Point from which he was graduated in 1885. He was commissioned immediately a Lieutenant of infantry.

### Benjamin Lee Whorf

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WEATHERSFIELD, Conn., July 28—Benjamin Lee Whorf, who passed on July 26, was an insurance company executive whose hobby of studying the ancient Aztec and Mayan civilizations won him recognition as an expert. A native of Winthrop, Mass., he joined the Hartford Fire Insurance Company on his graduation from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and rose to an assistant secretaryship. The height of his Mayan and Aztec researches came in 1930 when he lived among the natives in pueblo villages of Central Mexico studying their songs, legends, and customs. Subsequently he was honored by Yale University.

## Distribution Parley Picks Study Topics

Major themes selected for the thirteenth annual Boston Conference on Distribution were disclosed today by Daniel Bloomfield, Director of the internationally known Conference that will be held at Hotel Statler, Oct. 6 and 7.

"Latin-American Trade Relations"; "Price Control Under War Emergencies," and "Important Trends in Distribution," are the three outstanding topics coming up for discussion at the meeting sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in co-operation with leading national business organizations.

Business men from all parts of the United States are expected to attend the sessions, as well as leading Washington officials.

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, and Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold of Washington, are scheduled to deliver major addresses, as well as a long list of important speakers on a series of topics of wide interest to business.

Up-to-the-minute appraisals of the trends in distribution as they are affected by world conditions, are offered by the Conference, explained Mr. Bloomfield, originator of the Conferences. "The discussions serve as a basis for development of business policy and action, and as a stimulus to clearer understanding of what lies ahead for business," he added.

Topics on the agenda of the Conference include: "War Finance, Taxation and Prices"; "Canadian-American Trade Relations"; "Price Regulation and Price Fixing—European and American Experience"; "Business Costs in War Emergencies"; "The Retailer and National Defense"; "Trade Restraints and Business"; "The Arbitration of Trade Disputes"; "Pastics in a Changing Consumer World"; "Volume Business and Fashions," and "Forests and Furniture."

## Coast Guard Aid For the Thebaud

With engine disabled, the auxiliary fishing schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud — Gloucester's bid for fame in the international fishermen's races—is today drifting 50 miles south southeast of Cape Sable, awaiting arrival of the Coast Guard cutter Dix.

Predicament of the schooner was reported to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, by a passing vessel and radioed from there to Boston headquarters of the Coast Guard. While engaged in fishing operations, the Thebaud carries no sail except a small riding sail.

The Dix was on patrol duty within a comparatively short distance of the scene and is expected to pick up the Thebaud late today and probably will tow her to Gloucester.

The Thebaud was on one of her regular fishing trips to Western Bank.

### Vermont Legion Elects

BARRE, Vt., July 28 (AP)—Edward J. Casey of Barre was elected Commander of the American Legion's Vermont department over the week end as the conventioning Legionnaires accepted the initiation of Commander Theodore Nicolet of the Rutland Post for the 1942 convention.

## *New Plastic Suggests Farmers May Yet Grow Their Own Autos*

**Exploring the News**

By the Staff

It looks as if farmers of the future may grow their own automobiles. That is the conclusion drawn from the announcement by Henry Ford that he has an experimental motor car body ready at his plant made chiefly of plastics from cellulose fibers, easily grown. "The plastic body will be several hundred pounds lighter and will be better than the present ones," Mr. Ford says.

Already a car may contain over 200 parts made from plastics. The day may not be far distant when a farmer will remark, "Yes, we'll probably take a trip to Acadia if we get enough rain on those materials for our new automobile. Remind me to water the soybeans the boys planted for our steering wheel."

* * *

It pays real money to have ideas if you're working in the General Electric plant in West Lynn, Mass. Recently a total of $1,745.50 was paid during a month's period for the adoption of 227 of workers' ideas for improvement in the Company's machinery and products.

Top man for the entire works was Oscar Lane, who was awarded $250 for an idea that resulted in an improved method of processing tinned copper products which are now in general use throughout the works. An award of $150 was made to J. W. Allan, who thought of a method of saving material for copper oxide and L. T. Sampson received $60 for recommending an improved milling process.

Total awards paid to women for ideas during one year amounted to $87. This is nearly double the amount paid a year ago.

* * *

Patriotic women who have natural blonde, straight hair of at least 14 inches in length, untouched by chemicals, hot irons or waving machines, may have the privilege of donating it for national defense by contacting Julien P. Fries and Sons, Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation, Baltimore, Md.

Such hair is being used in the manufacture of sensitive instruments for the Army, Navy, and Weather Bureau, and the money paid for it will be turned over to defense recreation funds. Women should be all means send samples before doing any extensive cutting of their tresses, company officials say.

* * *

Breakfast is not complete without "oolahon," in the opinion of Joe Fountain of the Canadian National Steamships, who stopped off in Boston long enough to tell about the new item on menus of the "Prince" vessels of his company, in the British Columbia-Alaska run. Oolahon is a smeltlike fish, rich and tasty, said Mr. Fountain. When dried it will burn like a torch, for which reason it is also known as "candle fish."

* * *

Entomologists expect every beetle grub to do his duty in the "all out" campaign against the Japanese beetle which is said to be carrying on the greatest offensive in history against the grass, fruit, trees, and vegetables of the eastern seaboard.

Present plans to control the beetle, whose numbers are said to be 10 times greater than in 1940, include the enlistment of 100,000 native grubs to counteract their spread.

Meanwhile, farmers and gardeners will continue to wage guerrilla warfare with the traditional lead arsenate spray which, in this crisis year, must be used in double doses to be effective, entomologists believe.

* * *

Persons who get special enjoyment out of seeing the flash of a scarlet tanager against the green hedge in the backyard or of being awakened by the beckoning call of the vireo, will be glad to know that a pamphlet has been issued by the Federal Wildlife Service in Washington which tells what cover and food plants will attract birds and other forms of wildlife to their gardens or farms.

With a description of what to plant in each of 10 regions in the United States, the leaflet recommends chiefly perennial plants many of which are familiar to New England gardeners.

## $229,274,000 of Work on Ships Keeping Maine Yards Busy

**The Week in Maine**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 28—Although it is the huge Bath shipyards that one usually thinks of in connection with the revitalized shipbuilding industry of Maine, the part that other smaller shipyards is playing in the construction of ships not only for the United States but also for Great Britain should not be overlooked.

Some idea of the part Maine is playing in the United States and Great Britain shipbuilding plan is indicated by statistics from the last available Federal Government documents on the subject. Estimated labor requirements for the shipbuilding under the national defense program, published by the United States Department of Labor, April 19, 1941, place 30 vessels, destroyers and cargo ships, valued at $190,191,200 either under construction or under contract at the Bath Iron Works.

Ranking next to Bath, of course, is the Todd-Bath Iron Works at South Portland, a new shipyard eventually to have seven shipways. There have been 30 cargo vessels worth $48,000,000 consigned to this yard, which, like the Bath shipyard, is working day and night.

### Work at Smaller Yards

At Bristol, the smaller Bristol Yacht Building Company has turned from the making of pleasure craft sufficiently to have two mine sweepers valued at $300,000 under construction or on order. At East Boothbay, the United States Labor Department lists the Rice Brothers Corporation as having orders for two sub chasers valued at $272,000. The Snow Shipyards at Rockland have four mine sweepers under construction or on order at an estimated value of $600,000.

All told, then, according to these figures, Maine has a $229,274,000 shipbuilding business either under way or consigned to its private shipyards. Maine is, of course, almost equally interested in the work at the United States Navy Yard in Portsmouth where the estimates disclose 17 submarines valued at $70,732,000 have been ordered.

### No 'Teeth' in Legislation

The absence of any "teeth" in the legislation establishing the Maine Sanitary Water Board has become apparent from the two meetings the Board has held in connection with the serious pollution situation on the Androscoggin River. Lacking in any police power to enforce action on any recommendations it might make to municipalities or industrial plants, the Board only can advise and hope.

The Board has held two hearings, one at which industrialists with plants along the Androscoggin were asked to co-operate and another with municipal officers. It now will file a report with the Governor and Council and ask for an appropriation to make further chemical analysis of industrial waste and sewage blamed for the obnoxious stench which is permeating many communities along the river's course. Co-operation of New Hampshire officials also is sought and a member of the New Hampshire Board of Health attended one of the Board's meetings. However, feeling something should be done to increase the power of the Board, there has been a move—backed by some Legislators and citizens—to seek a special session of the Legislature to amend the legislation so that no time will be wasted. It is doubted, however, Governor Small would call a special session for this alone. If, however, a special session becomes necessary for certain other pressing problems, a move to get action on the river situation will be made.

## *New Type Cruiser Launched*

Wide World

**The San Diego Slides Down the Ways**

**The new cruiser, which took to the water at the Fore River Shipyard at Quincy, Mass., was sponsored by Mrs. Percy Benbough (inset), wife of the Mayor of San Diego, Calif.**

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# Isolationists Seek Modified Draft Bill

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 28—Senate foes of the Administration's foreign policy sought today to force modification of proposed legislation which would give the President power to keep Army men in service for an indefinite period.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, a leader of the opposition, said several substitute plans would be considered in the next few days at informal meetings of Administration opponents.

**Simple Joint Resolution**

The Senate will have before it a simple joint resolution declaring that the national interest is imperiled and authorizing the President to extend indefinitely the service of all selectees, National Guardsmen and members of the regular and reserve components of the Army.

The resolution was approved by the Senate Military Affairs Committee on Saturday by a 9 to 1 vote. Only Senator voting in the negative was Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Committee Chairman.

The Senate Committee rejected a proposal for a Congressional declaration of a national emergency because it did not wish to grant the President all the additional executive powers such action would entail.

The resolution does not remove the ban against use of selectees outside the boundaries of the Western Hemisphere.

Besides authorizing retention of all soldiers beyond a year's service, the resolution alto heeds other requests contained in President Roosevelt's message to Congress last week by

1. Allowing the calling up of an unlimited number of selectees by removing the 900,000 limit set in the original Selective Service Law.

2. Authorizing the Secretary of War to grant a certificate of release to all men who were 28 years old on July 1, 1941, and to any men "who in his judgment would suffer undue herdship if retained on active duty."

**Original Act Followed**

Instead of setting a definite date for the termination of the authority granted in the resolution, the Committee decided to reserve to Congress the right to take away from the President this authority by concurrent resolution at any time.

In the wording of its resolution, the Committee chose to follow as closely as possible the section contained in the original Selective Service Act making provision for possibl eextension of service.

"Each man iducted shall serve for a traininf and service period of 12 consecutive months, unless sooner discharged, except that whenever the Congress has declared that the national interest is imperiled, such 12-month period may be extended by the President to such time as may be necessary in the interests of national defense," this section reads.

By following the exact method of extension provided in the law, Committee members hope to clear themselves of charges that they have failed to "keep faith' 'with selectees and their families.

## Deferment to Go On

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Selective Service officials said today State draft directors had been instructed to continue indefinitely the deferment of men 28 or more pending final action by Congress on the proposad revision of the Selective Service Act.

An original 30-day period during which local boards were directed to stay such inductions expires next week. It was predicated on the assumption that the act would be amended in the meantime to limit military service liability to men 21 to 28.

The new order extends the original period until further notice, to permit Congressional action, it was explained. Men affected are those whose 28th birthdays came prior to July 1.

# Text of Resolution in Senate To Extend Service of Draftees

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP) — Following is the text of the resolution approved July 26 by the Senate Military Committee to retain selectees, National Guardsmen and reserves in the Army beyond the present limit of one year:

Joint resolution

To extend the period of service in the military service and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Congress, acting in accordance with provisions of Section 3 (B) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, hereby declares that the national interest is imperiled.

Section 2. The President is hereby authorized to extend for such periods of time as may be necessary in the interests of national defense, the periods of service, training and service, enlistment, appointment or commission, of all persons inducted for training and service under said Act, members and units of the reserve components of the Army of the United States (including the National Guard of the United States), retired personnel and enlisted men of the regular Army, and any other members of the Army who are now or who may hereafter be, in or subject to active military service, or training and service: provided, that the authority hereby conferred may be revoked at any time by concurrent resolution of the Congress.

Section 3. The Secretary of War may, when not in conflict with the interests of national defense (1) release from active military service those persons who in his judgment would suffer undue hardship if retained on active duty, and (2) release from the training and service under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 men now in such training and service who had attained the twenty-eighth anniversary of the day of their birth on or prior to July 1, 1941, and prior to their induction for such training and service; provided, that any person so released under this section who, in the judgment of those in authority over him, has served satisfactorily shall be entitled to a certificate to that effect.

Section 4. The President is hereby authorized to order retired personnel of the regular Army to active duty and to employ them in such manner and to such extent as he shall deem necessary in the interest of national defense and prior to the termination of authority conferred by Section 2 of this joint resolution.

Section 5. Any person who, subsequent to May 1, 1940, shall have entered upon active military or naval service in the land or naval forces of the United States shall be entitled to all the re-employment benefits of Section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 to the same extent as in the case of persons inducted under said Act provided, that the provisions of Section 8 (B) (A) of said Act shall be applicable to any such person without regard to whether the position which he held shall have been covered into the classified civil service during the period of his military or naval service.

Section 6. During the existence of the authority conferred by Section 2 of this joint resolution and for six months thereafter the limitation on the number of men who may be in active training and service at any one time under Section 3 (B) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 is hereby suspended: provided, that the Secretary of War shall report to the Congress each month the number of men in active training and service in the land forces under Section 3 (B) of said Act.

Section 7. During the existence of the authority conferred by Section 2 of this joint resolution, enlistments in the Army of the United States, without regard to component, are hereby authorized in the manner provided by the concluding paragraph of Section 127A of the National Defense Act, as amended.

Section 8. Section 16 (B) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 is hereby amended by inserting after "May 15, 1945," the following: "or six months after the termination of the authority conferred by Section 2 of the Service Extension Act of 1941, whichever is the later."

Section 9. This joint resolution may be cited as the "service extension act of 1941."

## Legislation Urged For Rent Control

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Committee on the Housing Emergency suggested July 27 there was need for rent-control legislation in a period of emergency economy "as a preventive of exploitation, of rising living costs, and of inflationary tendencies."

"The legislation should be devised and administered in such a way as not to discourage needed new construction," the report said, adding: "Rent-control legislation by states is preferable to Federal legislation; but there should be some Federal enactment to apply to defense areas in states which do not, either before or after such Federal enactment, adopt adequate rent-control laws."

Another major recommendation was that the National Resources Planning Board undertake immediately long-range studies of typical defense areas to guide sound use of defense housing in the past emergency period.

## Self-Sealing Fuel Hose Designed for Planes

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—The B. F. Goodrich Company announced today successful development of a new airplane fuel hose which self-seals bullet holes.

The hose, used principally to connect fuel tank cells and engine supercharger systems in combat airplanes, was an outgrowth, the company said, of its earlier development of self-sealing fuel tanks. It is composed of a synthetic rubber, which has high resistance to oil and gasoline.

The company said the hose also saved substantial weight in average-size bombers.

## SecondTrialBegins Of Retired Judge

PHILADELPHIA, July 28 (AP)—For the second time within three months, the Government summoned retired Judge J. Warren Davis of the Third United States Circuit Court of Appeals to trial today on charges of obstructing justice and defrauding the United States.

Co-defendant with the jurist is Morgan S. Kaufman, former Pennsylvania Bankruptcy Referee from Scranton, Pa., who was named by the Government as the "go-between" in financial transactions between Judge Davis and William Fox, bankrupt one-time multimillionaire movie producer, during the time Judge Davis was on the bench.

The first trial of Judge Davis and Mr. Kaufman last May ended with the jury unable to agree on a verdict.

During that trial, Fox testified he gave Judge Davis $27,500 as unsecured loans with the hope that he would receive favorable decisions from the Circuit Court on cases involving the Fox bankruptcy.

Mr. Fox, indicted with Judge Davis and Mr. Kaufman, pleaded guilty and testified for the Government.

Judge Hugh D. McLellan of the United States District Court at Boston will preside at the trial. He was appointed by the United States Supreme Court after Federal Judge Robert N. Pollard of Richmond, Va., who presided at the first trial, reported he was unable to return.

## Let Them Eat Cookies

Wide World

**Oh, Oh, Muriel, We See You!**

**The photographer said Miss Bearer thought no one was looking so, in the course of helping to pack cookies which Schenley Post No. 1,190 of the American Legion is sending to draftees at army camps, she couldn't resist taking a bite, but now she should know by this time that there is no hiding the light of such delectable goodies as those cookies under a bushel; nor a pretty face either for that matter.**

# Hague 'Gives' N. J. Leadership To Edison in Tax Controversy

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 26—After 25 years as Democratic boss of New Jersey, Frank Hague, Mayor of Jersey City and political overlord of Hudson County, has resigned his State leadership to Gov. Charles Edison, enclosing it metaphorically in a steel gauntlet with a challenge dumped on the doorstep of the Executive Mansion in Trenton.

The Hague move calls for a contest between himself and Mr. Edison to determine who shall wield this leadership in the Garden State, the decision to be based on the will of the voters regarding the railroad tax controversy, won by the Governor when he succeeded in getting four compromise measures approved by the Legislature after an all-night session Monday night. These call for payment in full by the railroads of $34,000,000 in delinquent taxes and cancel $18,000,000 in interest and penalties for the arrears.

Recalling that he had been Democratic State leader for the past 25 years, Mr. Hague, in a formal statement issued last night, said he now wished to turn it over to Governor Edison, but declared he wanted it distinctly understood that he intended to remain politically active in Hudson County, the heaviest voting unit in New Jersey, and was going to continue his fight against the railroad tax legislation. He would take this contest to the courts, he added.

**Three Interpretations**

"There must be no question of Edison vs. Hague," he continued. "It must be a question of the protection of the interests of the people. The Governor must face the people as leader of the Democratic Party on his own two feet and justify his complete repudiation of the party platform upon which he was elected and his sell-out of the people of New Jersey to the railroads."

Three interpretations were placed here today on Mr. Hague's State leadership renunciation.

One was that he was making as graceful a bow out of his job as possible.

The second was that he knows the White House in Washington stands four-square with Governor Edison and that he was not prepared to fight two such politically powerful foes.

The third was that he intended to quit active politics and in relinquishing the State leadership he was taking the first step in this direction.

The opinion in these quarters was that he would quit New Jersey and establish permanent residence either in Florida, where he has a costly winter home, or in California.

**Hague Accuses Governor**

The post Mr. Hague is relinquishing has no official standing, Mr. Edison as Governor being the titular head of the party in the State. Mr. Hague has official standing, however, as Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and as Mayor of Jersey City, on whose pay roll he has been since he was elected constable in 1897, when he was 21 years old.

Mr. Hague was recently elected to his eighth consecutive term as Mayor of Jersey City.

In a statement of about 1,000 words, Mr. Hague recalled press reports that Governor Edison intended to make a tour of New Jersey "for the purpose of obtaining the leadership of the Democratic Party in this State."

"The real purpose of the Governor's campaign is obviously to distract the attention of the people away from the outrageous railroad tax scandal for which he alone is responsible," Mr. Hague said. "He is attempting to becloud the issue by making this fight a personal issue between him and myself.

"In order that he may not accomplish his design and so that the people may be able to impartially judge this great question concerning the railroad tax legislation on its merits, I am therefore handing over the State leadership of the Democratic Party to Governor Edison."

Mr. Hague appealed to the people of New Jersey to consider the railroad tax question "dispassionately," and not to be misled by "the irrelevant question of political motives."

Governor Edison, when reached at his summer home in Sea Girt and asked for comment, declared Mr. Hague was trying to give him something which was not in his power to give—the leadership of the Democratic Party in New Jersey.

"That leadership is only within the gift of the Democratic voters and workers of the State," he said. "To the extent that they want me to serve, I have been, and am, very happy to accept this responsibility."

# Rent Control Foreseen As Possible Need

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 28—Rent control legislation may be necessary to prevent exploitation of the housing shortage, the National Committee on the Housing Emergency declared today in making public an 11-point program for efficient defense housing.

The committee's recommendations, growing out of the national housing inventory recently held by the committee, Government officials and leaders in business, financial, civic, and construction fields, stressed that emergency housing, while a defense effort, should be planned so that the product would become "a permanent and valuable community asset."

Fears that housing must become a nation-wide "problem child" were unfounded, Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman, chairman, declared. Defense housing actually can provide the opportunity for overhauling and rejuvenating American cities and checking their obsolescene, she said in a report which looked frankly to strong social and governmental controls to assure the proper direction of future housing efforts.

Among major recommendations, the committee proposed that the National Resources Planning Board undertake immediately long-range studies of typical defense areas to guide sound use of defense housing in the post-emergncy period, and that President Roosevelt direct that an investigation be made into operation of Federal agencies dealing with housing to bring about more effective co-operation.

The committee declared there was no reason for conflict between private enterprise and governmental building, recalling that public housing agencies were permitted to provide housing only for families which private construction did not serve.

The report urged that necessary community facilities, such as schools, streets and transportation, be provided in defense areas along with housing. Non-defense housing may have to be curtailed in some instances to afford opportunity for more deliberate long-range planning, it held.

Rent control, the committee warned, was not a substitute for an adequate housing program nor a remedy for shortages, but it might not be avoidable "as a preventive of exploitation, of rising living costs, and of inflationary tendencies."

## All-Oil for Britain Day In Texas Postponed

AUSTIN, Texas, July 28 (AP)—Two members of the Texas Railroad Commission Saturday announced indefinite postponement of Oil-For-Britain-Day in Texas because details for gathering and transferring the oil have not been completed.

Commissioner Jerry Sadler and Olin Culberson said in a statement a new date would be set when arrangements were completed.

The Commission had designated Aug. 10, one of several State-wide shutdown days, as a special day in which operators voluntarily could produce their allowed output and present the oil to Britain.

# Dallas Man Lions President

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 26—George R. Jordan, of Dallas, Texas, was elected President of the International Association of Lions Clubs yesterday at its 25th annual convention. He succeeds Karl M. Sorrick of Springfield, Mich.

Edward H. Paine, Michigan City, Ind., was elected First Vice-President and Dr E. G. Gill, Roanoke, Va., was elected Second Vice-President, both without opposition.

D. A. Skeen, attorney, of Salt Lake City, was elected Third Vice-President in a contest which he won over Jess W. Kayser, Chickasha, Okla.; Carbis A. Walker, Winston-Salem, N. C.; and Henry W. Sweet, Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Skeen is a former director.

The Lions selected Toronto, Ontario, for the 1942 convention.

Five members of the Board of Directors were named as follows:

Harry J. Hoerner, Elgin, Ill.; V. Royal Vergades, Clay Center, Kan.; Kenneth F. Taylor, New Milford, Conn.; L. Russell McKee, Joplin, Mo., and G. Garland Lyell, Jackson, Miss.

Melvin Jones, Chicago, was continued Secretary-General.

The convention concluded one of the most successful years in the history of the organization, according to the report by Mr. Jones, its founder. He announced the establishment of 453 new clubs and the addition of 9,680 members, raising the total number of clubs to 4,082, and the total membership to 147,407.

Mr. Jordan declared he will continue to expand the association program, stressing promotion of the theory and practice of good citizenship, and participation in civic, commercial, social and moral improvement activities of each community.

Mr. Jordan is Vice-President of the International Travelers Assurance Company, Past Potentate of his Shrine Temple, director of the Texas Scottish Rite Hospital for Crippled Children, and a member of the Dallas Country Club.

International relations were stressed during the convention, with addresses by representatives of several foreign nations.

The Board of Governors announced that C. Arthur Johnson of Sioux City, Iowa, was elected Chairman of its Executive Council, and Clifford Pierce of Memphis, Tenn., Vice-Chairman. Others elected to the Council included J. D. Hunt, Seattle, Wash.; Clifford Bowman, Hilo, Hawaii; and Robert Turner, Walpole, Mass.

George R. Jordan

Of Dallas, Texas, who has just been elected President of the International Association of Lions Clubs.

## Tool Making Step-Up Plans Formulated

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The Navy Department announces new plans to step up the machine tool building program beyond its present $750,000,000-a-year output.

A conference of Navy and Army officials and representatives of the Machine Tool Builders Association resulted, a Navy announcement says, in a program to insure on-schedule delivery of the tools most needed to fill Army and Navy orders for weapons, ships, planes, and materials.

The industry group agreed to furnish the Office of Production Management with experts to investigate the tool requirements of the Army and Navy preference lists, in order that machine tool deliveries to these producers be kept abreast of their production schedules.

# Weakened Japan Again Mistakes Wish for Fact

**By Randall Gould**

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Who Is Now in the United States

Tokyo again has profoundly miscalculated in its weakening grasp toward conquest of the Far East.

Forcible diplomacy, to be sure, has given Japan new bases in southern French Indo-China. But the stinging impact of world-wide economic reprisals under American and British leadership was not expected.

This exposure of the strained Japanese economic structure to the impact of trade warfare may come to be seen as a blunder second only to the illusion that China could be overrun in a few months.

Tokyo thought Britain and America were too busy in the Atlantic to do anything decisive against Japan's "diplomatic conquest" of French Indo-China.

**Tokyo's Wishful Thinking**

The non-realistic reasoning of the Japanese press, and of most of the Japanese officials now in charge of Nippon's national destinies, is of the sort to make a great deal of capital out of the American occupation of Iceland.

Wishful thinking is carried to the limit in Tokyo. Only the most carefully-selected of telegraphic news items are made available to the public through the monopolistic Domei News Agency. Even an officialdom which should be well informed often betrays a surprising tendency to believe its own fabrications put out for the general public.

Such a vicious cycle of mental attitudes is more easily developed than would be apparent at first glance, and never more so than when a developing crisis has driven officials to their wits' ends in an effort to find solutions. It is then all too easy to disregard unhappy facts and to give undue prominence to whatever leads toward a seemingly easy answer to current problems—however fallacious such an answer may be.

Through years of editing an American newspaper at Shanghai, I tried consistently to drive home the interpretation of American policy which President Roosevelt last week expressed in an informal talk before the Volunteer Participation Committee. The essence of this interpretation was that in a troubled world the American Government sometimes had to temporize and to postpone application of justified punitive measures in the interest of large policy—but that such a course should not lead anyone to think that America was in process of changing its historic policy in the Far East, or that a day of reckoning would not sooner or later arrive if American moderation were mistaken for weakness.

**Temporization Necessary**

When the bombing of the United States warship Panay in the Yangtze River did not provoke the instant war with Japan which some Japanese feared, that was no surprise to moderate Far East Americans. They asked for no such drastic action and could deeply sympathize with a State Department and Administration faced with a host of perplexing problems.

Similarly with a long list of other attacks, intentional and otherwise, against American interests. It is true that many grew to feel that Japanese economic discrimination against American interests in the Far East deserved a greater measure of retaliation on the part of Washington than ever seemed likely. Yet, for one thing, the reluctance of Britain to join with the United States—in spite of much more directly anti-British moves than were ever suffered by Americans—was seen as a naturally deterring influence. At the same time it was perceived that Britain had more reason than mere innate conservatism for keeping its powder dry. With the outbreak of war in Europe, American Far East residents have been entirely able to understand that Washington must for a while trade economic privileges for time. Some, it is true, were consistently against furnishing Japan with oil and scrap-iron, and all deplored it, but in general it is likely that those who were closest to the Oriental situation were probably the most tolerant of necessity-born temporization on the part of Washington.

But the necessities have of late been swinging the other direction. On the theory that Japan has never yet turned back from an aggressively imperialistic course save under threat of a greater reverse than she cared to undergo for the prize to be gained most Far East Americans will warmly welcome the Anglo-American economic action even though it means temporary trouble for themselves.

Of course it is speculative to attempt any evaluation of how much trouble this drastic stroke will cause. It is being freely forecast that the Japanese may at last take over the foreign areas of Shanghai, both the International Settlement—in the government of which they are partners—and the French Concession, like French Indo-China, under Vichy which might not interpose any objection.

**Shanghai Seizure Possible**

It is perfectly possible that such a move may occur, and soon. Yet Japan's own interests probably would suffer in such case because Japanese traders have found it extremely beneficial to see Shanghai preserved as a common meeting-ground with free exchange and in providing interchange of commodities including such things as American petroleum products.

If there is any taking-over at Shanghai, it would be a logical step for Japan to fulfill its promises to the Nanking regime of Wang Ching-wei and hand over the city. The handful of foreign forces have insufficient power to prevent Japan from giving Shanghai to the "puppet" police and officials of the "City Government of Greater Shanghai" under Mayor Chen Kung-po.

But the record of even the scant measure of "puppet" administration which has been allowed is nothing to cheer the hearts of Nipponese traders. They probably would see the availability and the prosperity of this international port collapse in a welter of violence, graft and misrule. Or, the Japanese would irritate their Chinese creatures beyond likely endurance by planting upon the city a Japanese rule on the Manchurian model.

Thus far, Mr. Wang and his colleagues have not been reduced quite to that point: and if they should be, they might quit on the theory that the dangerous game branded traitorism by all patriotic Chinese was not worth such a thin candle.

**Possible Deterring Factor**

It seems impossible that the Anglo-American action can halt Japan's complete occupation of southern Indo-China at this stage—to reverse now, after Vichy's "invitation," would be a completely intolerable "loss of face." But it may well prove a deterring factor against any early next step.

The main reason Japan has not launched forthwith into a full-dress military campaign against Siberia, or the Netherlands East Indies, or both, is simply because Tokyo did not feel that either Russia to the north, or the American, British and Netherlands forces to the south, were as yet at such a point that a military onslaught would not be greeted with a crushing military counter-attack.

Casting about for easier conquests, Tokyo felt that America and Britain were sufficiently concerned over the situation in Europe and the Atlantic so that the latest Indo-China incursion would go unpunished. That belief has now been proved wrong. The American and British attitude has not weakened, it has strengthened.

Close behind the economic weapon lies a force of aircraft, naval power and land batteries against which Japan is highly disinclined to venture and against which she has now been served notice she may venture at the next wrong step.

The present Japanese Cabinet is not, of course, independent in act or thought. It is subservient to the miliatry chieftains who now control Japan's destinies up toward 100 per cent. But this southern venture deeply involves the Japanese Navy, and the Navy is considerably more enlightened—and therefore more cautious—than the Army.

**Navy Leans to Caution**

Particularly in view of the increased potency of air power, in which Japan is notably and irreparably deficient, Japan's naval leaders may be expected to manifest more caution than the swashbuckling Army.

Two fairly obvious and not necessarily fatal lines of attack lie open before Japan without too direct reference to Singapore, the Philippines or the Netherlands East Indies. One is Thailand, whose friendship Japan has long courted but with less success than would be indicated by surface phenomena, and the other is the much-bombed Burma Road.

Thailand may demonstrate a stubborn patriotism. It has never relished the idea of rule from Tokyo, and it has no illusions as to the temporary nature of any benevolent aid which might be given by Japan under cover of the "Far East emergency."

As to the Burma Road: that is less easy to bomb than before because now it is being quietly but probably efficiently patroled by American airplanes, flown by American pilots—against which Japanese planes and pilots would not willingly venture.

A land excursion on the part of the Japanese Army, involving entry into Burma, would certainly precipitate conflict with Britain and probably America and thereby set off the whole powder-keg which Japan has been striving to guard in spite of deceptive breast-beating and bombast.

Thus far, Japan has sought only easy pickings. Despite the great disappointment of the China war, Tokyo has made some inexpensive gains, and the latest has been Vichy's easy backdown — almost certainly at the prompting of a Germany which is intent upon involving Japan in disastrous war with America and Britain.

The Japanese have thus far been rather adept at taking what came without trouble and avoiding Nazi-instigated difficulties. Despite the obviously tense nature of the present situation, it is to be presumed that the Japanese will continue to try to avoid an all-out stroke carrying within it the seeds of complete disaster if they fail. It is true that they want to see America, Britain and Russia humbled and their easy prey—but they want it to be done by "somebody else, not me!"

## Carolinas Advance Clocks

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 28 (AP)—At 12:01 A. M., today clocks in the Carolinas were advanced an hour and without ceremony the states went on daylight saving time.

The change was designed to conserve electric power, needed in the country's defense production.

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# Democracy: How Far Can It Go In Suppressing Ulterior Views?

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—The question of just how far a democracy may go in suppressing the views of those who oppose it is brought farther out in the light with the revelation that members of the Communist Party are banned from the ballot by statute or special ruling in 16 States. Illinois and Texas extend the ban to nominees of the Nazi and Fascist parties. The number of States with such restrictions was more than doubled by legislative action in 1941.

Of course, running for an office where one would be in a position of swearing to uphold that which he otherwise denounces is a bit different from merely expressing an opinion. But this legislative action underlines a trend in the direction of less tolerance for opposing viewpoints.

Just where the line may be drawn between that utterance or action which is privileged under the basic allowances of the democratic idea and that which is actually subversive and abusive of democratic rights may be partly determined by circumstances. But observers of this trend who would sacrifice much in order to maintain the true spirit of democracy hold that the nation must awaken to the need for resisting this trend.

**Strategy of Terror**

It is recalled that Edmond Taylor in his book "The Strategy of Terror," an analysis of Nazi propaganda technique, says of French morale at one point:

"Really, democracy in this country (France) has already broken down because all groups approve the repressive use of authority when it operates against their enemies."

Whether or not these legislative restrictions comprise illegitimate discrimination under democratic procedure, there is strong feeling behind them. The States which now, in effect at least, ban Communists from the ballot are: Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Indiana, California, Arizona, Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico and West Virginia.

**Rejected in Four States**

Proposals to pass such legislation this year failed in Colorado, Idaho, Massachusetts, and Michigan. Legislation is still pending at this writing in Missouri, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

The Ohio and Oregon laws merely forbid placing candidates of any "un-American" party before the voters, while others are specific. Indiana was the first to so act, in 1933.

A number of other States of course require such a large number of petition signers or percentage of voters to give a place on the ballot to political parties that the Communist Party as well as others, such as the Prohibition Party, have never been recognized at elections. In 1940, Communist Party candidates appeared on the ballots of 35 States.

# German Firms in Uruguay Seek to Halt British Boycott

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — The German Chamber of Commerce here has protested to the Government against the British blacklisting of member firms who are declared to have sustained "important losses." This is the Nazis' first official bid to stop the boycott. It comes at a time when a much longer North American blacklist is in force throughout Latin America.

A group of German firms, all members of the Chamber, requested protection from the blacklist and "abusive pressure on national trade" as long ago as February, 1940. The Government never answered the petition. Today, the Chamber, as a legally-established association, is requesting "pertinent measures" to safeguard constitutional freedom of trade.

Not only are the North Americans inaugurating their own lists —on a voluntary basis, it is true, though no less effective for this— but Uruguay still echoes to the indignation caused in the town of Durazno, on the last Sunday in June, when pro-Nazi sympathizers fired on a pro-democratic demonstration, killing one participant, a teacher, and wounding seven others.

Neutral observers have pondered why Nazi merchants, instigated by their diplomtic representatives, chose Uruguay as a testing-ground for the validity of the blacklists. Other countries with less pronounced democratic sympathies would appear to offer more prospects of success. It is deduced that the Nazis were piqued by the recent Uruguayan diplomatic bid to obtain Latin American bases for the United States should it be involved in war with a non-American power.

There is also the possibility that the Nazis fear more losses in their Uruguayan domestic trade position by the operation of the American list and wished to make one final effort, by legal rather than political process, to stop a paralyzing boycott. Officially, the British issue "statutory" and not "black" lists. Some countries—Chile, for one—argue that their circulation and enforcement represent interference in internal affairs. The British contend they have a right to say who shall receive, sell or deal in their goods during a war.

The Germans and Italians here, as well as in other South American countries, are extensively affected, because so many—perhaps a majority—are engaged in domestic trade. This is a point seldom grasped by North Americans. A national is frequently a foreign firm. The paradox is explained by the fact that the business operates under national laws.

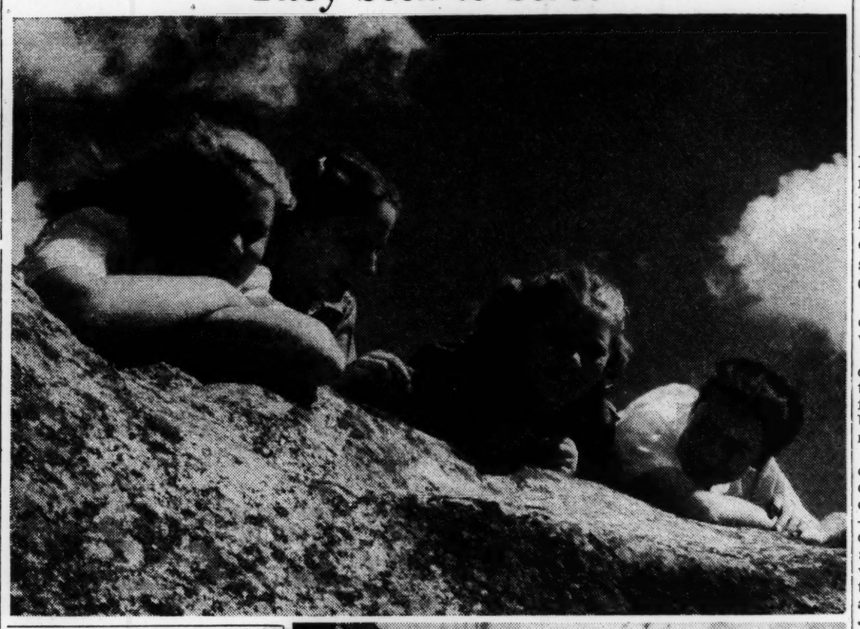
The British have discovered that these "national" firms often act as intermediaries in assisting the enemy. Anglo-American control of the oil trade precludes direct supply of this fuel to German ships. The blacklist is the weapon to prevent indirect supply.

## Record Membership In American Legion

INDIANAPOLIS, July 28 (AP)—American Legion national headquarters announced Saturday that membership in the World War veterans' organization has reached 1,079,940, highest in its 22-year-old history. The new enrollment is 1,821 larger than the previous high reached last year.

The Legion Auxiliary also reported a new membership high—514,913, a gain of 10,614 over the previous record set in 1940.

# They Seek to Serve



# Hull Approves Americas Trip Of House Group

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The State Department announced today that a House appropriations subcommittee would leave on Aug. 11 for a two-months' tour in the American Republics to obtain first-hand information of the work done by United States diplomatic missions in those nations.

The announcement said the investigation is being made with the full approval of Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary, in his absence.

The group will be headed by Representative Louis C. Rabaut (D), of Michigan, subcommittee chairman. The appropriations committee deals with provision of funds for the activities of the State Department and the Foreign Service. Others making the trip are Representatives John M. Houston (D) of Kansas, Harry P. Beam (D), of Illinois, Vincent F. Harrington (D), of Iowa, and Albert E. Carter (R), of California.

The announcement explained that the Committee's visit would provide valuable information on financial requirements of the State Department "at this time, when the complexity and number of problems confronting our Government in the realm of foreign policy are daily increasing."

The announcement noted that in addition to State Department activities a number of other United States Government agencies are engaged in projects designed to promote mutual understanding and good will between the United States and the other American republics and that the Committee's investigation would be valuable in evaluating the results of these efforts.

"The members of the Committee," the announcement said, "will have an opportunity to obtain first hand knowledge of the other American countries which will enable them to gain a better understanding of the needs of common defense, the importance of collaboration by this Government with the governments of the other American republics."

**Camp Fire Girls at Work and at Play**

**Upper: Camp Fire Girls study the view from the rock at Camp Minkalo, Silver Lake, Amador County, California. Left to right, Jeannette Ives, Joan Eck, Sally Johnson, and Carol Lund. Lower: Camp Fire Girls everywhere strive to co-operate with police and fire departments. The girl in this picture is Jan Mollenauer of Columbus, Ohio.**

# Camp Fire Girls of 1941 Find Many Ways to Serve

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 28—Aluminum hunters for national defense, toy builders for the underprivileged, assistants to traffic policemen, life savers at beach and lake resorts, gatherers of bundles for Britain, social servants of the needy and handicapped—these are the Camp Fire Girls of 1941.

As participants in a program of quickened service throughout the United States, due partly to defense needs, 307,027 youthful and adult members of this organization were enrolled in activities during 1940, according to the annual report of Camp Fire Girls, Inc.

Camp Fire Girls, in addition to going camping, hiking and engaging in other good times for themselves, interpreted their slogan "Give Service" in many ways practical to their communities. In St. Paul, Minn., they drew up a safety bicycle code, most of which was adopted by the city. In other places they helped work out safety measures for the home, investigated the citizen's part in better markets, dairies, city water supplies and sanitation.

They gave much time and effort to suffering peoples of other nations. Their activities benefited the needy in Great Britain, in China and in many neglected corners of the United States.

That mothers, fathers and husbands co-operated to make Camp Fire a success there is plenty of evidence in reports coming in at headquarters. Mothers turned over kitchens and even the whole house for Camp Fire events. Fathers helped to construct outdoor camps. According to the husband of one of the Camp Fire Guardians, it is not difficult to like the Camp Fire movement, once you get over that first surprise of seeing the family automobile "returned when the gas gauge was flat against the bottom peg" as a result of Camp Fire commandeering.

"I began to suspect that Camp Fire was getting into my hair," he wrote. "Instead, I made the startling discovery that Camp Fire was creeping into my heart."

He continued by relating how he saw Camp Fire Girls undertake the work of entertaining and instructing 50 women in one of the large settlement houses with outstanding success.

Last year, 40,000 Camp Fire Girls enjoyed camping at the 137 camps sponsored by local councils of the organization.

# If U. S. Is to Have 'Ghost Towns,' It Seems to Want 'Em Portable

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The Federal Government is gunning for the "ghosts" that make "ghost towns."

Determined that the end of the defense effort shall not be marked by hundreds of stranded communities with tumbledown buildings, the defense housing agencies have turned to a type of dwelling that can be put aboard a railway car or truck after the emergency, to follow the workers to localities of stabilized employment.

The Public Buildings Administration said that 11,000 such homes had been built or were under construction.

And, facing the prospect of providing houses for more thousands of defense workers, the agency announced a plan to prove the moving qualities of the prefabricated, demountable structures.

At Indianhead, Md., 11 manufacturers supplying demountable dwellings were asked to put on a display, to show the speed and cost at which they can take down their houses and establish them elsewhere. Each manufacturer will take down one of his structures, haul the pieces to a community near-by, reconstruct it—then take it down a second time and haul it back to Indianhead, there putting it up again in condition for occupancy.

The demountable houses, bolted together, come in one- and two-family sizes. A one-family unit consists of living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, dinette and bath. PBA indicated it expected the manufacturers to take apart a one-family unit, haul it to another locality, and put it up again, all in one day.

The first demonstration probably will be held at Indianhead tomorrow. The PBA said it was not planned for the manufacturers to put on a "race" in one or two days, but that each would have his allotted time to show Government officials the take-down and put-up qualities of his product.

One Government official foresaw the possibility that in making the defense construction flexible entire towns might be put aboard cars or trucks and moved almost overnight—"like a circus!"

# Great American Itch to Go Places Is Especially Evident This Year

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 28—Americans are having a travel fling this year, the American Automobile Association reports.

Average routings by motor clubs during the first half of 1941 were about 20 per cent above the number for the first half of 1940; travel to the national parks, monuments and historical shrines ran approximately 16 per cent ahead, and railroads, steamship, air and bus lines showed corresponding gains, according to the A. A. A.

The increase in the mass movement of people going places and seeing things was attributed by the national motoring body to a step up in industry and employment resulting largely from defense expenditures.

As to whether or not the travel upswing continues will in large measure depend on the extent to which emergency restrictions come into operation, especially regarding the private passenger car, A. A. A. officials say.

Travel to Canada and Mexico has been especially heavy. Figures from eight Canadian points of entry show 61,770 motor cars from the United States entered the Dominion on 60-day permits during the first week in July, compared with 26,535 in the corresponding week last year.

During May 2,088 cars entered Mexico, according to reports from the A. A. A. border representative, at Laredo, compared with the previous high May record of 1,800 set in May, 1937. An equally heavy increase was reported for June.

The A. A. A. reports advices to Canada to the effect that new restrictions on the sale of gasoline on Sundays and between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. week-days do not warrant the abandonment of plans for tours in the Dominion.

# Ickes Would Shift Tanker Routes To Boost Oil Flow to Caribbean

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP) — A rearrangement of ship tanker services to funnel more oil into the Caribbean Islands has been recommended by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, to meet a petroleum products shortage in that area which he described as "acute."

The action was a follow-through on the policy announced by Secretary Ickes, the Defense Petroleum Co-ordinator, that countries to the south should not be asked to make "a greater sacrifice (by oil shortages) than we are making in this country."

Transfer of United States oil tankers to British service, he explained, had contributed to scarcity of petroleum in Latin-American areas as well as on the East Coast of this country.

Mr. Ickes asked the various American companies engaged in the Caribbean trade to discontinue all movements by tanker from any point in the continental United States to all Caribbean Islands except Cuba, and that these islands be supplied from Aruba and Curacao, refining points on islands off the coast of Venezuela.

Nineteen days are required for tankers to carry petroleum products from Gulf ports to most of the Caribbean Islands and return, he explained; whereas the round trip from Aruba and Curacao to Puerto Rico approximates 8.6 days. The Co-ordinator said his recommendation would permit the supplying of the various islands with a full quota of petroleum products with less than half the tanker space previously required.

Mr. Ickes' action following conferences with the Asiatic Petroleum Corporation, Standard Oil of New Jersey, the Texas Company, the Trinidad Leaseholders, Ltd., and various subsidiaries.

The Co-ordinator said the companies had indicated they would rearrange tankers accordingly.

## TVA Head Sees Sign Of Power Shortage

DENVER, Colo., July 28 (AP)—James P. Pope, former United States Senator from Idaho and now Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, said today there is a serious threat of nation-wide power shortage.

"The threatened power shortage is most acute in the southeastern portion of the United States because of a concentration of defense industries, but many industrial areas may be menaced."

He said that if heavy rains after July 4 had not alleviated drought, the TVA would not have been able to supply all the power required of it this year. The TVA is capable of handling present demands, Mr. Pope added, but expansion may be necessary.

# Union Accepts Plan to Avert Powder Strike

*By the Associated Press*

The American Federation of Labor Chemical Workers Union notified the Defense Mediation Board in Washington today that it would accept Board recommendations for settlement of its long-standing dispute with the Western Cartridge Company, Alton, Ill.

The dispute had carried a threat of a strike of 550 smokeless powder workers.

The Board had set today as the deadline for acceptance or rejection. No answer had been received from the Company when the Union's acceptance arrived in the mail.

The Board's recommendation called for a 5 per cent wage increase—similar to one granted other company employees July 13—and provided that additional increases demanded by the Union be submitted to arbitration, along with the question of paid vacations. Any increases arrived at by arbitration would be retroactive to July 15, the date on which mediation ceased.

**Demands Too High**

The present minimum is 52 cents an hour, with average hourly wages considerably higher. The Union asked a minimum of 78 cents an hour and boosts in some classifications up to 50 per cent of current scales. The Board said these demands were higher than appeared justified.

A. F. of L. construction laborers, meanwhile, continued strikes on Government projects at St. Louis, Mo., and Key West, Fla. On the latter job, an estimated 300 to 400 carpenters walked out in sympathy with the striking laborers.

Although 2,200 laborers at an $89,000,000 small arms ammunition plant under construction at St. Louis took no steps to end their walkout, a spokesman for the contractors expected about one-third of the total of 7,500 employees to be on hand to resume work on a small scale.

The strike followed discharge of two ice haulers July 26 for idling. Only three days before, the St. Louis Building Trades Council had pledged no work stoppages on defense projects.

At Key West, where $2,00,000 in naval projects was held up, the strikers voted 314 to 156 to hold out in their demand for a wage increase despite a naval station announcement that civil service workers would be imported if a compromise wage offer were rejected.

**Bendix, N. J.** — Air Associates, Inc., notified the National Defense Mediation Board it would accept three of the Board's five recommendations for settling a dispute with Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers at the firm's aircraft accessories factory.

Those conditions called for return of all employees to work without discrimination; submission of back pay questions to a regional panel of the National Labor Relations Board, and co-operation by management and employees to maintain shop discipline.

But the company found two conditions unacceptable. These provided that the union and company start negotiations immediately and if the dispute were not settled by Aug. 9, a board-appointed arbiter should be empowered to make a binding decision.

**Kearny, N. J.**—C. I. O. workers at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company voted to ballot secretly on a recommendation of the mediation board for a modified union shop.

**New York City**—A dispute involving armored truck drivers and guards was settled by arbitration when two companies established new wage scales of $47 a week for drivers and $37 for guards, and two other firms raised pay to $44.76 and $35.24 for those classifications. The increases ranged from $1.88 to $2 a week.

**Washington** — Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O. sent letters to all members of Congress opposing pending legislation which would empower the President to take over defense plants when production was delayed.

"The bill," he wrote, "aims solely at breaking strikes, and thereafter returning property to management. . . . The rights of labor are to be abolished."

**Buffalo, N. Y.** —The Curtiss-Wright Corporation Airplane Division announced the work week at its two Buffalo plants will be increased from five to six days "in order to co-operate to the fullest extent under the national defense program."

The extension will affect approximately 16,000 factory and office workers, salaried or hourly, on all shifts. The plants produce fighter and observation aircraft for the United States and Great Britain.

**Philadelphia**—To prevent the closing of hosiery plants, a union leader urged speedier production of substitute fabrics to replace silk now virtually unobtainable as a result of freezing of Japanese assets by the Government.

William Leader, President of Branch 1, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, asserting that "this silk shortage has been threatening for several years," declared: "It is only a question of getting enough of the other material, and it is up to the Government to see that this is done."

E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Defense Director of Priorities, froze silk stocks July 26 and limited silk manufacture to levels set during the last week. Officials estimate there were 88,000 bales of silk in warehouses and mills July 1. The mills recently have been using approximately 5,000 bales a week.

# New Fame for California: Left-Handed Helix Aspersa

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO—If a research associate's efforts had not turned up a "left-handed" Helix aspersa or garden snail recently the California Academy of Sciences might have gone on with its research work quietly and unobtrusively for years. But a left-handed Helix aspersa, it seems, is something.

Until 1856 Helix aspersa was a stranger to California. In that year a group of French immigrants who had settled near San Jose became so hungry for a good mess of snails from their homeland that they went to the trouble to have some shipped to them. These were tended so carefully, according to Dr. G. D. Hanna of the Academy, that today their descendants are a nuisance to every California gardener, although persons of French and Spanish origin still enjoy gathering Helix aspersa in their gardens for a dainty dish of snails in the round shell.

What led to all the publicity was the discovery in Berkeley by Royal Stewart, a friend of Allyn G. Smith of the Academy, who had asked him to study Helix aspersa, or a snail whose shell wound up counter-clockwise instead of the usual clockwise spiral. This is very rare, the Berkeley specimen of Helix aspersa being only the second one found in California since the Frenchmen originally became hungry, although a few have been found in Europe, according to Dr. Hanna.

**Founding of Academy**

And so the Academy came into the spotlight. Its origin antedates introduction of the snail to California by only three years. A group of seven men who had followed in the path of California gold met in San Francisco in 1853 and founded the California Academy of Natural Sciences, which is today the California Academy of Sciences in Golden Gate Park.

Freed of traditions and prejudices by the very atmosphere of the booming San Francisco of the bonanza days, the Academy won immediate recognition when it resolved that the work of women natural scientists was of value. As a consequence of that early action, women have always been associated with the Academy and have made notable contributions to its research, long before other such institutions had recognized them as natural scientists.

Privately endowed and supported, the Academy is known for having started the study of oceanography on the Pacific Coast. The inshore or Davidson current in the Pacific was named after Dr. George Davidson, a former President of the Academy.

Its study of the birds of the Pacific area is also considered of importance, and its fisheries research has resulted in the collection of 10,000 living specimens in the Steinhart Aquarium, and 200,000 for laboratory study.

**Sea's Potential Value**

Currently the Academy is concerned with the economic value of the sea, the "chemistry of the sea," as described by Dr. Robert C. Miller, its Director and newly elected President of the Oceanographic Society of the Pacific.

If natural scientists can find ways of releasing some of the vast stored-up elements in the sea, what a vast storehouse of raw resources it can be, Dr. Miller said. It would become the world's largest supplier of valuable materials and would be an almost inexhaustible source. He emphasized, of course, that methods of securing these elements from marine organisms were still a question of laboratory experiment and practicality.

In one other field, that of food supply, Dr. Miller said the sea could play an important part. There are many edible things in the sea, he said, which as yet are not used.

# Lewis Opposes Seaway Plan

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—John L. Lewis came out against the St. Lawrence Waterway project today, contending before the House Rivers and Harbors Committee that it eventually would displace as many as 50,000 workers from their jobs.

In his first utterance on a public issue in many months, the President of the United Mine Workers Union also criticized Administration fiscal policies, saying that the "unthinking may be misled by propaganda that attempts to convey the notion of our never ending ability to keep up our spending spree."

"But," he added, "the history of the world, the history of this nation, belies such a fallacy. Our Federal Government is now spending one-fourth of the national income."

Mr. Lewis addressed his remarks to the Committee which is considering the $285,000,000 seaway proposal. He argued that the project would mean the displacement of coal for the generation of electric power and would penalize the coal industry which the Government has sought to stabilize through the Guffey Minimum Price Law.

"What benefits can we hope for," he asked, "if the Government joins with us on the one hand to stabilize the (coal) industry, and then immediately sets about to displace coal for the generation of electricity, and builds a waterway as an inducement to foreign coals?"

Spending borrowed money, said Mr. Lewis, will increase employment but will not produce stability.

"In the end, the working man will pay the cost," he added. "There will be no fooling as to where the payoff will come from."

## President at Church: Confers Over Trees

HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt joined yesterday in a prayer that the God of peace "overrule the forces of tyranny and aggression" rampant in the world even as a new step was taken to make effective American counter-diplomacy against Japan.

The prayer was offered by the Rev. Frank R. Wilson at morning services in St. James Episcopal Church, the place of worship of the Roosevelt family.

Following the services, Mr. Roosevelt presided over a meeting of the vestry as Senior Warden of the parish. Nearly an hour was devoted to routine business and reminiscing.

The President said he probably would not be back in Hyde Park until Aug. 23 or 24.

He was accompanied to church by an old friend and neighbor, Col. Harry Hooker, and by Mrs. Roosevelt. The President spent the afternoon with Alfred E. Bahret, a horticulturist from near-by Poughkeepsie, going over his estate and selecting some poplar, hardwood, and evergreen trees to be transplanted later in the yard of the Hyde Park High School.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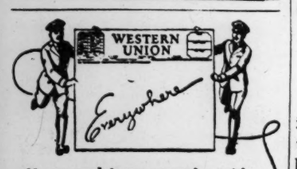


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# Loopholes Found Whereby 'Frozen' Credits Reach Axis

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 28—Axis circumvention of President Roosevelt's orders freezing the funds of all countries in Continental Europe has not been stopped in spite of the harsh and very broad terms of the orders, according to a study of "Foreign Funds Control Through Presidential Freezing Orders" in the current issue of the "Columbia Law Review," publication of the Columbia University Law School.

The orders, which involve property valued at more than five billion dollars, are called "appallingly ambiguous" by the student editors of the Law Review who prepared the study, one of the most extensive legal comments on "freezing" to appear currently. Vagueness of the orders, it is declared, raises constitutional doubt, while an important omission may jeopardize their success.

With official comment lacking on a number of difficult legal questions caused by the orders, uncertainty is said to prevail among the lawyers, business firms, and individuals affected, who are threatened with up to 10 years in jail if they commit a violation, or any act "for the purpose of which has the effect of evading or avoiding" the specific provisions. Statutes of this kind, whose language is found to be "so vague that men of common intelligence must necessarily guess at its meaning and differ as to its application" have often been held void by the courts, it is pointed out.

The orders can be avoided by the Tokyo-Berlin-Rome Axis, the Law Review points out, because the assignment of frozen assets, or, in other words, the trading in "blocked dollars," has not been expressly invalidated if it takes place outside the United States.

**Forced to Assign Assets**

The effect of this omission, the editors state, is that the Reichsbank and the Gestapo, working hand in hand, are already forcing French holders of frozen American assets to assign those assets to "neutral" strawmen or to speculators in non-European countries —South American countries for example—who are willing to buy them at a heavy discount.

Whether the purchaser will ever have much satisfaction from such a deal remains to be seen, the editors add, but the difficulties of the true owner in collecting his property after the war will be infinitely increased by the possibility of such coerced transactions, and the number of instances in which conflicting claims will be filed against American banks will be multiplied.

"The device of 'selling' interests frozen by foreign legislation is well known to those against whose coercive practices the orders are directed," the Law Review says. "There are indications that nationals of France have already been forced to assign frozen dollar assets to residents of neutral, possibly Latin-American countries. The free currency paid by the assignee as consideration—if he has paid value and is not a mere straw-man of the German authorities—would go to the Reichsbank, and the assignor would at best receive its 'value' in his German-controlled domestic currency.

"In the absence of a specific provision in the order it seems that the validity of the unlicensed assignment of a frozen interest will depend on whether or not the courts will invoke the equivocal concept of public policy. The predictability of results, and the protection of nationals of invaded countries, would certainly be increased by an unequivocal amendment to statute and order subjecting an assignment, though made abroad, of any interest affected by the order to the licensing requirement.

"Were the legal consequences of taking an assignment from a national of a continental European country analogized, by an enactment of substantive and permanent character, to the consequences of theft, and were sufficient publicity given to such an amendment, potential purchasers in neutral countries would henceforth probably hesitate to buy from German-controlled or doubtful sources, at however heavy a discount, American securities or claims against American obligors."

**Constitutional Question**

A serious constitutional question is raised, it is asserted, by the catch-all clause in the orders which makes unlawful "any transaction for the purpose or which has the effect of evading or avoiding" the specific provisions. Statutes of this kind, whose language is found to be "so vague that men of common intelligence must necessarily guess at its meaning and differ as to its application" have often been held void by the courts, it is pointed out.

"Even in the field of tax law, where the terms are familiar, the meaning of 'evasion' and 'avoidance' is not clear to experts in the subject; their meaning is not likely to be clearer in the new and complex field of foreign funds control," says the Law Review. "A wrong guess as to their connotation may send a man to jail for as much as 10 years.

"It is hardly a sufficient answer to this that doubtful cases may be submitted to the local Federal Reserve Bank or to the Secretary of the Treasury. A man may disagree with the Bank's or the Secretary's advice. He may be subject to civil liability for failure to perform the contemplated transaction if the advice obtained turns out to have been wrong.

"The only possible way for the party to test judicially the correctness of the advice may sometimes be to act in disregard of it—at the risk of 10 years in jail if the court charges him with willful misconstruction of 'evasion' or 'avoidance.'"

While the constitutionality of the freezing orders as a whole has not yet been judicially determined, analogous cases cited by the Columbia Law Review suggest that under the Commerce Clause of the Federal Constitution the national government does have the power to impose such restrictions. The question whether the President could have issued the orders without Congressional authority is called purely academic because there are in fact Congressional enactments from which the President derives his power to control foreign funds.

## *The Women Help in Russia*

International

**Russian Red Cross Nurses**

**They are shown riding a truck to their posts during anti-air raid drill in Moscow. Recently they worked under fire as the Nazi Luftwaffe raided the Russian capital for five and a half hours.**

# Greater War Effort by India Expected

LONDON, (BPS) — The new measures taken by the Viceroy of India to associate the public opinion of that country more intimately with the conduct of the war, as outlined in a White Paper just presented to Parliament, are expected here to provide fresh energy for India's war effort.

Although the present constitutional framework within which the central government of India is carried on by the Viceroy and his Executive Council has not been altered, the enlargement of the Executive Council by the addition of seven distinguished Indians will give India for the first time what is, in effect, a war cabinet with a marked majority of Indians.

The new appointees to the Executive Council, which is a body roughly analogous to a cabinet but is not responsible to the Legislature, include:

Member for Supply, Sir Hormusji Peroshaw Moody, member of the Legislative Assembly;

Member for information, Sir Akbar Hydari, president of the Hyderabad State Executive Council;

Member for Civil Defense, Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao;

Member for Labor, Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon, who recently toured the United States;

Member for Indians Overseas, Madhao Shrihari Aney, member of the Legislative Assembly;

Law Member, Sir Syed Sultan Ahmed;

Member for Education, Health and Lands, Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, member of the Legislative Assembly.

**Interim Solution**

There is no question in informed circles here but that the Government will be greatly strengthened by the inclusion in the Executive Council of these men of outstanding ability and experience, although their appointment is only an interim solution of the problem raised by the refusal of the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League to co-operate with the Administration in all matters connected with the war effort.

Another step announced in the White Paper provides for the forming of a National Defense Council composed of representatives of all influential sections of the community in British India as well as in the Indian States. One of the main functions of this council, set up under the chairmanship of the Viceroy with 22 representatives from British India and nine from the Indian States, will be to serve as a liaison between the Provincial war effort and that of the central government.

The establishment of the New National Defense Council is viewed in London as additional evidence of the desire of the British Government to prevail upon political leaders in India to adopt more than a parochial outlook on the world-wide struggle.

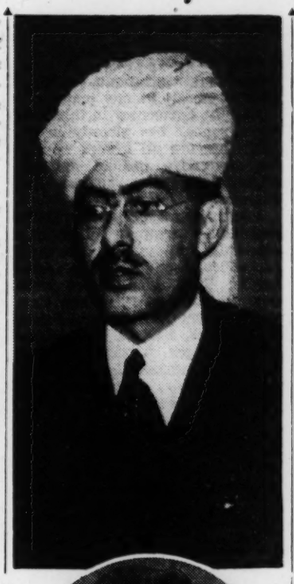
The National Defense Council, which will meet in camera to receive full statements on the war and questions relating to supply, is scheduled to hold its first session next month. The membership, which constitutes a representative cross-section of India, will include nine members from the Indian States to be named later and the following from British India:

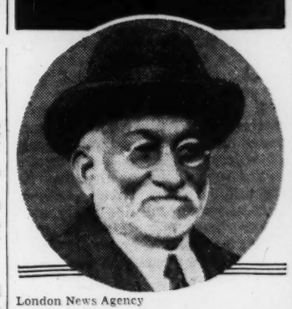
**British India Members**

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, member of the Legislative Council; Sayid Sir Muhammad Saadulla, Chief Minister of Assam; A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister of Bengal; Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, Nawab of Chhatari; Sir Muthia Chettiar, hereditary rajah of Chettinad; the Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga and Ramrao Madhavrao Deshmukh, member of the Legislative Assembly;

Lieut. Col. Sir Henry Gidney, member of the Legislative Assembly; Sir Cowasjee Jahangir, member of the Legislative Assembly; Raja Bahadur of Khalikote, member of the Legislative Assembly; Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, member of the Legislative Assembly; M. Mehta, member of the Legislative Assembly; G. B. Morton; Biron Mukerjee; Lieutenant Sardar Nau Nihalsingh Mann, member of the Legislative Assembly;

Begum Shah Newaz, member of the Legislative Assembly; Khan Bahadur Major Sirdar Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab; Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, member of the Legislative Assembly; Prof. E. Ahmad Shah; Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhsh Muhammad Soomro, Chief Minister of Sind; Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, member of the Legislative Assembly and Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman.





London News Agency

**Sir Firozkhan Noon (upper)**
High Commissioner for India

**Sir Akbar Hydari (lower)**
Finance Minister of Hyderabad

# Hundreds of Soviet Women Are Serving Behind the Lines

MOSCOW, July 28 (Special News Service) — Soviet Russia leaves the actual fighting to men, but hundreds of women have gone to the war front, serving in various capacities.

Some women are nurses, others are serving in military headquarters as interpreters, stenographers, clerks and similar positions.

Thousands of them are wearing natty uniforms featuring a blue skirt, khaki tunic and peaked cap.

But woman's place in war has been designated formally by the Soviets as mainly behind the lines, replacing men who have gone to the front.

Reports abroad that Russian women have been fighting as troops in the ranks of the Red Army have been dismissed here as German propaganda or stemming from isolated incidents.

For instance, there was the case of the washwoman in a western border town who dropped her washing when the Germans came, grabbed a rifle and helped the local regiment face the attack.

There was another instance in which eight Karelian girls joined with troops in fighting on the Finnish frontier.

But the general tendency has been to discourage any Amazonian ambitions among Russian women and turn their zeal into other channels.

Training courses have been provided to equip women for tasks in factories and on farms. The Stalin automobile factory in Moscow, for example, is training 200 girls to become skilled mechanics.

The newspaper Pravda, whose leading editorial daily lays down the law for some branch of Soviet life, had its say about women early in the war, outlying their specific tasks as:

1. Working in factories and fields.
2. Training in first aid.
3. Organizing air raid and gas defense.
4. Watching for speculators, gossips and panic-mongers.
5. Maintaining discipline and helping to guard cities under martial law.

Pravda estimated there are more than 11,000,000 women working in factories and offices, and more than 19,000,000 working on farms.

The women's slogan has been:

"Not a single machine, not a single tractor, not a single combine should remain idle.

"Fascists are reducing women to an existence without rights, in slavery and misery, recognizing only one right—forced labor. The Soviet women is emancipated, has the same rights as men in public, political and economic life. She has equal rights with man to fight Fascism."

But that does not mean Russian women are firing guns, flying planes or driving tanks. They are fighting their battle on the home front.

## Slower Auto Traffic Result of Gasless Sunday in Canada

TORONTO, July 28 —Little reduction in traffic was reported throughout Canada in the first gasless Sunday yesterday, but highway officials said they viewed generally reduced speeds as a cooperative move in the voluntary gasoline conservation program.

The heat was a factor in the first Sunday of no gasoline sales. Most automobile-owners stocked up on gasoline before 7 p. m. Saturday to avoid being stuck in hot cities. But those who went to the country did so mostly at reduced speeds. Police said about 35 to 45 miles an hour was a favorite speed.

In Saint John, Montreal, Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver, filling stations reported record Saturday gasoline sales.

Several groups of stranded tourists appeared to be the only persons caught short by the new gasoline restrictions, which went into effect July 21.

Toronto police said they received "about thirty calls" from stranded tourists.

# Argentina Seeks to Restore Radio Transmitter to Nazis

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 28 (AP)—In response to a strong complaint by the German Embassy, the Argentine Foreign Ministry announced it would insist that a Congressional committee restore to the Embassy a confiscated portable radio transmitter.

The committee, investigating anti-Argentine activities, seized the transmitter after the apparatus made a costly round trip to Peru as "diplomatic baggage."

A high Argentine informant said the 500-pound radio outfit was taken from Buenos Aires June 21 by an attaché of the German Legation in Lima. He paid $1 a pound to take it by airliner, but found when he got to Lima that only 44 pounds of diplomatic baggage could be admitted without being opened for inspection.

Rather than open his bulky package, he returned to Argentina with it, but it was taken by police at Cordoba and brought here, where the Congressional committee opened it.

It was contended that the transmitter was not immune to seizure, since it was sent back to Argentina as straight air express.

Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazú, however, said the German Embassy had asked permission in advance for a messenger to accompany baggage into this country from Peru and that thus it entered under diplomatic guarantee which must be honored.

He said the Congressional committee had not yet been found but that they would have to surrender the radio because "the Foreign Office is responsible for good relations with friendly nations."

## Paraguay Decree

ASCUNCION, Paraguay, July 28 (AP) — Provisional President Higinio Morinigo issued last night a decree asserting "the supreme interest of the Nation urgently demands adoption of strict measures to avoid sad extremes to which anarchy would conduct it."

It was not disclosed whether the decree had any connection with the uncovering last week of a purported Nazi plot to overthrow the Government of neighboring Bolivia. The German Minister to that country was expelled and Bolivian officials said the plot had "ramifications" in other South American countries.

"The moral and material reconstruction now being carried out by the Government would be impossible unless its authority was based firmly on the principles of discipline, order and leadership," the decree said.

The measure called for the defense of "the tranquillity of the people and union of the Paraguayan family and its traditional beliefs against provocative agents who seek national dissolution or satisfaction of illegitimate ends."

## Canal 'Spy' Jailed

BALBOA, C. Z., July 28 (AP)—A 19-year-old messenger at the Spanish legation, who carried an unaddressed letter offering to secure "satisfactory" information about the Panama Canal, was sentenced to jail for 30 days and fined $25 on conviction of trespassing on the Panama Canal Reservation.

The defendant, Jose Del Rio Cumbria, a Spaniard, told police he came from Hanava, and accepted temporary employment at the Legation.

He was arrested July 24 at the Pacific entrance to the Canal carrying a camera strapped under his coat, two rolls of film, and a letter written on Spanish legation stationery saying he was coming to Panama and hoped to get information about the canal.

He also carried maps of the European battle fronts.

## New German Note

BERLIN, July 28 (AP)—The German Government sent a new note to Bolivia today over the expulsion of German Minister Ernst Wendler from that country.

At the same time, Maj. Elias Belmonte, Bolivian Military and Air Attaché here who has been dismissed by Bolivia on a charge of treason, denied today he was author of the letter to Herr Wendler which has been called the source of the friction.

The contents of the German note were not immediately disclosed.

In Antofagasta, Chile, Herr Wendler arranged to go to Buenos Aires Wednesday after Chile's Foreign Minister rejected his request to remain here longer.

## Embassy Smeared

BOGOTA, Colombia, July 28 (AP) —The front of the United States Embassy building was smeared with foot-high swastikas in blue paint during the night of July 26, along with numerous homes and other buildings elsewhere in downtown Bogota.

The Nazi emblems also were painted on the offices of the newspapers El Tiempo, owned by President Eduardo Santos; and El Liberal as well as buildings housing various Government Ministries.

## Exile Held in Texas

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)— A political exile whom officials at Mexico City said had been expelled from Mexico because he sought German help for a revolution in Nicaragua was disclosed to be in custody at Laredo, Texas.

Immigration Service officials said the man, Roberto Hurtado, was held because of defective papers.

Immigration officials here said Señor Hurtado would be held at Laredo for a hearing before a special board of inquiry. They added that his case might be expected to come before Washington officials for a review.

## Nazi Courier Freed

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)— Kurst Fritzschig, courier for the German Embassy in Washington has been admitted to the United States after being detained at Brownsville, Texas.

Herr Fritzschig had been halted by Border Patrol officials upon his application for entrance en route from Mexico City and Guatemala.

Immigration officials said he had been detained in error and that orders were sent from Washington directing that he be permitted to continue his journey here.

## 'Columnists' Freed

HAVANA, Cuba, July 28 (AP)— Because of lack of evidence, the Instruction Court ordered release of three Germans and a Swiss who were detained last Thursday on charges of engaging in "fifth-column" activities.

However, the court ordered further investigations of the charges preferred by police against the group after they had seized considerable documents and photographs at their respective homes.

## *'Dim-Outs' Proposed For Defense of U. S.*

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., July 28 (AP) —Samuel G. Hibben, member of the British Illuminating Engineering Society and formerly a lighting engineer in the United States Army, proposed dim-outs and black light as substitutes for black-outs in the event American cities should have to set up defenses against air attack.

The big benefit, said Mr. Hibben, is that citizens would escape the bumps, bruises and more serious injuries that occur in blackouts. Everything would be visible on the ground but from above only a faint moonlike glow would be visible. An urban center would be unrecognizable.

Dim-outs would be controlled by installing voltage-regulating devices in power stations, Mr. Hibben said. He is director of applied lighting for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

## Germans Asked to Call Doctors Only in Urgency

BERLIN, July 28 (AP)—Declaring that recent demands of the Army have caused a shortage of physicians, the German press urged the public to call doctors only in urgent cases.

Doctors also must make their trips economically to save gasoline and must not be burdened with trivialities, newspapers said.

## Up-State N. Y. Plants Hit Defense High

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28—New upstate defense plants are now swinging into production and have taken on thousands of workers and many more thousands will be hired before the end of the year, according to Milton O. Loysen, Executive Director of the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance of the Department of Labor, today.

Mr. Loysen's report said that large airplane, tank and arms plants in Buffalo, Elmira, Schenectady and Ilion were absorbing the unemployed up-State. He found, too, that the normal seasonal unemployment in the textile, shoe and garment trades was much less than usual.

# Malta Smashes Italian Raid

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—An attack by Italian speed and torpedo boats against the Harbor of Valletta, Malta, ended in disaster, the British reported yesterday, when shore batteries and aircraft blew 17 of them out of the water.

Announcement of the Fascist attempt to score a blow against British shipping in the Mediterranean was made almost simultaneously with an Admiralty report that the 7,101-ton German ship Erlangen was intercepted in the South Atlantic.

The Italians sent the small craft against Valletta just before dawn Saturday.

A joint Admiralty, War Office, and Air Ministry communiqué described the attack this way:

"Shortly before 5 a. m., E-boats appeared off the harbor entrance. The fixed defenses manned by the military garrison at once engaged the enemy. One of the E-boats blew up on being hit and four others were destroyed by gunfire.

"It then appeared that the E-boats were acting as cover for smaller torpedo-carrying craft which tried to break into the harbor.

"These were heavily engaged by gunfire from the shore defenses and eight were either blown up or sunk. None of them succeeded in entering the harbor.

"RAF fighters pursued the remaining E-boats which were trying to extricate themselves and sank four more of them and damaged others."

[The Italian High Command hailed the naval assault as without precedent in history. It claimed that the attacking craft darted into the harbor from light escort ships which waited outside. Eight flashes were seen, the High Command recounted, adding that it was presumed that this meant that eight British naval vessels had been damaged. The Italian High Command did not mention whether the attacking vessels returned, but said the escort vessels managed to escape.]

## *Peru Delays End of Conflict*

LIMA, Peru, July 28 (AP)—Repulse of 5,000 "invaders of our national territory" and capture of three Ecuadorian outposts were reported here yesterday as Peru delayed its official answer to a tripartite request for a halt in border hostilities.

The Foreign Office declared it had not yet replied definitely, but that it would after consulting the Chief Executive and other Ministers concerned.

Headquarters of Peru's northern army said a battle which began July 22 in the Zarumilla River Basin had ended in the defeat of Ecuadorian infantry, engineering, and artillery units, and Peruvian occupation of their positions at Chacras, Huaquillas, and Balsalito.

(Foreign Minister Julio Tobar Donoso of Ecuador was said Saturday night to have informed the United States Government that Ecuador would accept any "decorous" measures advanced by the United States, Argentina and Brazil to end the border clashes. In Guayaquil, a military spokesman said hostilities in the border area had ceased at 6 p. m.)

The Peruvian Foreign Office issued this statement:

"With reference to news from Washington saying that Peru accepted a proposal to fix a day and time to halt fighting on the Zarumilla frontier, the Foreign Office must make it clear that yesterday at 5 p. m., Argentine, Brazilian, and United States Ambassadors, going over matters considered the previous day (Friday), informed the Peruvian Foreign Minister that, in view of the agreement reached in Washington, they proposed that Peru halt hostilities Saturday at 6 p. m. The Chancellor replied that he would answer after taking up the matter with the Chief Executive and the Ministers of War, Navy, and Aviation."

The Japanese Legation announced that T. Sakamoto, the Japanese Minister, had informed Ecuador there were no Japanese in Peru's armed forces.

The note, addressed to Ecuadorian Minister Carlos Manuel Larrea, said it was sent to answer a statement in an Ecuadorian communiqué which declared that Ecuadorian correspondents at the fighting front had affirmed the presence of Japanese troops in Peru's armed forces.

## *Group of Former Pigeon Fanciers Training Birds for Army Maneuvers*

CAMP CLAIBORNE, La., July 28 (AP)—A group of former pigeon fanciers enrolled in the 280th Signal Pigeon Company has turned one of the most peaceful of hobbies into a reliable means of communication for the United States armed forces.

The 280th was activated at Camp Claiborne June 15 under command of Capt. John B. Boltz, and is the only pigeon company in the Army, although others will be organized.

Members are training birds for rapid relay of messages in the forthcoming Army maneuvers in Louisiana during August and September.

Two-way pigeon service has been inaugurated between Claiborne and Camp Beauregard, 23 miles away, on the basis of experimental work with pigeon flights at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, site of the Army Signal School.

Most of the nine officers and 134 enlisted men in the company were pigeon fanciers in civilian life.

Their equipment consists of 48 lofts, 24 of them mobile, which can be drawn two to a truck. The remainder are portable and can be set up within an hour wherever needed. The birds on hand, only two months old, are being trained on routings within a 50-mile area for the coming maneuvers, although pigeons are capable of 500-mile nonstop flights.

Because of his speed, sometimes bettering 50 miles an hour, and his altitude, which varies from 5,000 to 20,000 feet, the pigeon generally flies out of shell-fire range.

## Britain Warns Iran Against Nazi Plots

ANKARA, Turkey, July 27 (delayed) (AP)—The British Government was reported authoritatively today to have pointed out to the Government of Iran (Persia) dangers which might result from activity of German agents in Iran.

The British Minister was said to have made representations to the Iran Government at Teheran, mentioning German operations. These, it was reported here, were said to range from anti-British intrigue by German technical advisers to the Iranian Army to plots for sabotaging British oil interests in Southern Iran.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# Reds Say Nazi Blitzkrieg Has Deteriorated Into Siege

*By the Associated Press*

Monday, July 28

The Russians declared today that Germany's blitzkrieg had broken down into an old-fashioned siege along the whole Western Russian front, with the Red Army and Air Fleet gradually swinging to the offensive.

A Moscow communiqué and Government spokesman's report as the war entered its sixth week claimed:

1. The Nazis were faced with a new Verdun—held to a standstill after days of costly effort to break through the Smolensk sector toward Moscow and the Zhitomir front toward Kiev.

2. Destruction of two German divisions, one of them perhaps in the Smolensk salient where the Red Army was credited with putting up a fight "that will be studied many years."

3. A determined defense of Moscow and Leningrad that frustrated repeated German aerial attempts to destroy the two big cities of Western Russia during the past week.

4. Red Army forays approaching counter-offensives against the Germans in some sectors of the land front, timed with increasing Red air operations which caused the Luftwaffe to fall back upon bases far to the rear.

5. Destruction of two German torpedo boats, two tankers, a submarine and several patrol boats in a Red air sweep over the Baltic.

**German Claims**

Meanwhile Berlin claimed that advance German units had forced their way to within 45 miles of Leningrad, Soviet Russia's second city. DNB, the official news agency, said these units had reached the vicinity of Volosovo, 45 miles southwest of Leningrad. The German High Command said that all Russian attempts to prevent annihilation of trapped Red Army forces in the Smolensk area had failed and the "Battle of Smolensk," a phase of the Nazis' thrust toward Moscow, "is drawing to a successful conclusion."

Semi-official German reports told of another important action in the vicinity of Mogilev, on the south side of the Smolensk sector before Moscow.

**23,000 Prisoners Claimed**

German military leaders said they had completed an encirclement movement there, annihilated two Russian divisions and started 23,000 prisoners back to prison camps. Booty captured was listed as 61 cannon, 80 anti-tank guns and 750 vehicles.

The Russians said two German divisions had been destroyed in soviet counterattacks in this same area.

S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Foreign Commissar, described the war as a "new Verdun" with the Nazi and Red armies locked in a battle on a scale unequalled in military history. He minimized the German ground gains, declared that Russia could afford to lose the territory, and said what was more important was that the Red Army held its front unbroken from the Arctic to the Black Sea.

Mr. Lozovsky declared repeated raids on the great Rumanian oil center had caused such destruction that "of Ploesti there is nothing left but the name."

After five night raids last week central Moscow showed no great effects of bombing. The Russians said 53 German planes were destroyed in attacks on Moscow and 41 in 12 raids on Leningrad.

During a three and a half-hour alarm Saturday night the Russians said eight of 100 raiding planes were downed and only a few broke through over Moscow.

## Finnish Success

HELSINGFORS, Finland, July 28 (AP)—Finland's reported conquest of the greater part of the land it ceded to Soviet Russia at the close of the 1939-40 Finnish-Russian war has increased the eagerness of the 500,000 Karelian refugees to return to their homes.

Even among the thousands of families settled upon new farms granted by the State, Finnish observers said today, 95 per cent are ready to return to their war-torn homes.

Authorities have a special problem in restraining the impatient until the Province has been cleared of mines and made safe.

The advance of Finnish forces was declared to have been so rapid in the five weeks of the fresh hostilities that the Soviet scorched earth program was largely foiled and many villages and farms were left in good condition.

The Helsingfors newspaper Sanomat urged the quickest possible resettlement of the ceded territory, with restoration of the earlier successful Karelian administration.

## Trains Destroyed

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—Reuters, British news agency, reported yesterday from Moscow that two German troop trains moving through Sweden on their way to Finland were blown up.

Reuters said German authority had protested to Sweden, asking that "effective protective measures" be taken. Sweden gave Germany permission to move a division through its territory at the start of the Russian campaign.

## Hunger in Norway Is Expected to Be Felt This Winter

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—In a review of economic conditions in German-occupied Norway, the Norwegian Government-in-Exile intimated today that many persons in the Kingdom would feel hunger in the winter.

The review said milk and potatoes are running short because of German "borrowings," that meat, bacon and eggs virtually are unobtainable.

Bread has been rationed to a half-pound daily, butter to one and a third ounces daily, sugar to seven ounces weekly and coffee to two cups weekly, it was said.

## Viking Fire Flares

ROCKAWAY, N. J., July 28 (AP)—Carl J. Hambro, former President of the Norwegian Parliament and President of the League of Nations, told a cheering throng of his countrymen, yesterday that "the uninvited guests will be driven out of Norway."

Mr. Hambro, addressing a picnic-rally at Lake Telemark, expressed belief that Norway would soon be free of Nazi domination and that the Axis Powers would be defeated.

He asserted that many Norwegian nationals are fighting the Germans at home in subversive tactics and openly at the side of the British.

## *Virginia Girl Sends Her Gifts to Scotland*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—Five-year-old Susan Ragland's desire to help "those poor little children abroad" was so strong that she donated her birthday gifts to 56 British youngsters who had lost their homes in German air raids.

The young Richmonder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ragland, asked guests to her birthday party to bring presents for British children. Packed in a big box, the toys and clothes were shipped to Glasgow, Scotland. There a "birthday" party was held.

"It was a jolly party," a Scottish newspaper declared. "The kiddies had donned the gaily-colored print frocks, smocks and smart wee suits sent from America. And there were fancy party hats, ices, sweeties, 'n' all kinds of things you'd never imagine possible in wartime. . . ."

# *U. S. Technicians Ready to Aid Britain*

International

**American Youths Who Will Be Trained in Montreal in Use of Radio Plane 'Locators'**

These 24 young Americans show how pleased they are to be in Canada by giving the "V for Victory" sign with their fingers following their arrival in Montreal. The youths are ready to start a three-weeks training course in the use of Britain's new radio "locators" of enemy planes. All are enrolled in the newly formed Civilian Tchnical Corps which hopes to raise 3,000 recruits in the United States to assist in the defense of Britain.

# Paris Press Urges Vichy Deal With Nazis to Defend Dakar

VICHY, France, July 28 (AP)—The German-controlled Paris press started a campaign today for a military accord between France and Germany for the defense of Dakar and other French African possessions from possible American attack.

In order to carry out such a program, wrote Jean Luchaire in Les Nouveaux Temps, a complete shakeup of the Vichy Cabinet is necessary. This, he declared, would provide a Government willing and able to carry out such a policy.

Les Nouveaux Temps said that "if the Battle of the Atlantic develops according to the logic of events, Dakar and French West Africa will be dangerously menaced."

[Dakar, westernmost tip of Africa, lies 1,715 miles from Recife, Brazil. Dakar, months ago the target of a futile Free French attempt at occupation, actually is further west than the easternmost tip of Iceland, now under British-American occupation.]

The Paris press based its argument for a French-German defense accord on the same premise as their demand for the now concluded Tokyo-Vichy accord for joint Japanese-French defense of French Indo-China.

"The French possibilities in Africa, because of the armistice regime, have been reduced to a degree incompatible with efforts which the Anglo-de Gaullists and perhaps the Anglo-Americans may be able to bring to bear in case of massive attacks," M. Luchaire wrote.

[The argument on Indo-China was that it was threatened by the British, Free French, and Chinese.]

"We affirm frankly that there is no certain way to preserve our African Empire without a complete French-German accord," the editorialist added.

M. Luchaire declared that "the Vichy Government and the French High Command in Africa will surely refuse to bow (to the United States). They will resist with means they have accumulated to this end during long months.

"But will these means be proportionate to those of the attacker and, if they are not, will France have to stand the loss of another part of her Empire?

"Let us not forget that if the United States ends by being pushed into war by President Roosevelt our Antilles and Guiana possessions, advanced points of Europe on the American continent and in American waters, will be the first involuntarily to change their flag."

## Slaying Probed

VICHY, July 28 (AP) — Marx Dormoy, Socialist leader in the Third Republic and outspoken foe of nationalist organizations, who was assassinated July 26 at Montelimar, was being held by the Pétain Government.

He had been Minister of the Interior in Léon Blum's Cabinet, and Mayor of St. Denis. A police inquiry was begun to determine whether there was a widespread plot likely to involve other political leaders held either in prison or in protective custody by the Pétain Government.

M. Dormoy was particularly active during the Blum Regime in suppression of Fascist-type organizations.

Another event marking M. Dormoy's term as Minister of the Interior was removal of the former Communist Jacques Doriot from office. Today M. Doriot is in the French Popular Party, the only political movement functioning in both Occupied and Unoccupied France.

## Troops Have Choice

BEIRUT, Lebanon, July 28 (AP)—The greater part of the Vichy French troops in conquered Syria and Lebanon will be removed to French Morocco, with some probably going on to strategic Dakar, it was learned here.

Terms of the armistice whereby the British and Free French forces took over these French mandates provide for repatriation of Vichy soldiers who do not desire to join the Free French, but few have left so far.

Vichy officers say all who want to go will be out of the country within a month, however.

[Dakar has been strengthened to meet any possible attack, Vichy sources said recently.]

There is no definite indication how many of the Vichy forces will leave and how many will elect to enlist under the banner of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Many Senegalese and Foreign Legionnaires have decided to join the Free French, however, while most of the Frenchmen have decided to stay with the Vichy regime.

Meanwhile, civilian life here has turned toward normal the curfew has been extended to midnight. Streets are full of money changers offering Syrian specie for Palestine pounds, which are scarce and are needed to pay for imports from Palestine.

## Communists Jailed

VICHY, France, July 28 (AP)—Sentences to 23 persons of from six months to 20 years' imprisonment with forced labor on charges of Communist activity were announced by the Naval Court at Toulon, France.

Twelve, including a woman, were accused of attempting demoralization of the Army or the Nation while the others were charged with distributing Communist propaganda.

## Pétain 'Insulted'

VICHY, July 28 (AP)—Tixier Vignancourt, recently head of the information services, has been arrested for "insulting remarks" about Chief of State Marshal Pétain, it was stated.

# Paris Sings 'Marseillaise'

LONDON (AP) — Free French sources in London said 100,000 Parisians assembled at Place de l'Opera and defiantly sang the Marseillaise under the windows of the German commandant's headquarters on June 11, Joan of Arc feast day.

[The De Gaullists have adopted the Lorraine Cross, the banner of Joan of Arc, as their own standard.]

In occupied Bordeaux another 100,000 Frenchmen marched in a body, the same sources said, to the City Hall and there placed a letter of protest on the desk of the Mayor, M. Marquet. The letter was said to have objected to M. Marquet's activities in behalf of collaboration with the Germans.

Other pro-Ally demonstrations such as at Nantes where 80,000 cheered and sang the "Marseillaise," were declared the direct result of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's radiocast to all Frence to unite that day in the cause of liberation.

In Nantes, it was added, the demonstrators decorated the graves of British airmen with flowers, and on the Riviera the Tricolor and Union Jack were hung side by side while passing Italians hissed and were hissed in return.

In Paris, Free French reports said, German soldiers made a futile effort to disperse the assembly and prevent it from reaching the Joan of Arc statue in Rue de Rivoli, and attempted to hush shouts of "Vive de Gaulle" and "Vive Angleterre" (England).

But, it was claimed, the surge of the crowds was so strong that they marched to the Arc de Triomphe, where the unknown soldier is buried, and demonstrated.

## De Gaulle at Bierut

DAMASCUS, Syria, July 28 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, made his first visit to Bierut July 26 and was greeted with a salute of 21 guns.

## *For Free France*

**Lorraine Cross**

Banner of Joan of Arc which has been adopted by the Free French forces under Gen. Charles de Gaulle as their standard.

## Rear Admiral Hoover Assigned to Puerto Rico

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Rear Admiral John H. Hoover, now on duty in the Naval Operations Office here, was assigned Saturday to command the Tenth Naval District at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

He will relieve Rear Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, who was ordered to the Naval Operations Office preliminary to being assigned to other duty.

# Election in Australia?

*By the Associated Press*

**CANBERRA, Australia, July 28—Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies was given a confidence vote today by the United Australian Party, a majority described as overwhelming, favoring his continuing the party leadership.**

SYDNEY, New South Wales, July 28—Only about two weeks remain of the Australian Federal Parliament's six weeks recess, and its members are wondering whether they may be faced with a sudden call for general election.

The sessions closed at the beginning of July with one of the stormiest weeks in the Dominion's parliamentary history. During that week the Menzies Government sustained three defeats in the House of Representatives owing to the attitude of malcontents within the Government ranks. It also experienced the humiliation of having to accept Labor nominees as President and Chairman of Committees respectively in the Senate owing to the small majority being lost temporarily through indisposition of a Senator.

The very day that Parliament went into recess some waterside workers demanded extra pay for loading an overseas ship, and struck when this was refused. Prime Minister Menzies warned that if the men did not return at once he would put the wharves under the rigid control provided by the Transport Act. There were indications that he would go to the country with Labor friction as a main issue. The watersiders, however, decided to go back to work rather than allow the dispute to be made an election issue. At the same time John Curtin, Labor leader in Parliament, radiocast that: "Labor is keeping its pledge not to use its Parliamentary numbers to create disunity and disharmony. In that it is setting an example to many who claim to be supporting the Government."

But although there may not be an immediate election, it will not be surprising if the Government does go to the people before the end of the year.

Soon after the present recess is ended Federal Treasurer Fadden will bring down a Budget which is expected to total £350,000,000. That means that he will have to seek new ways and means of raising money. Any Budget invariably introduces controversy, and it may well be that this record effort will raise bigger arguments than usual. If this is so, and if Labor shows a tendency to go farther in its demands than the Government thinks is reasonable, Mr. Menzies may take the risk of going to the electors in the hope of winning a few extra seats, which would give him freedom of action.

What the result of such an election would be it is difficult to tell. Everything would depend on the side issue of the moment, for on the one real question, prosecution of the war to ultimate victory, the parties are united.

## *'Times Are Queer' In Georgia Town*

WEST POINT, Ga. (AP)—"Father Time" has a rude buffeting in this West Georgia town. Calendar makers wonder what next.

When President Roosevelt changed Thanksgiving Day, the populace was divided.

Then came the change from Central to Eastern Time in Georgia. But the clocks here still are an hour behind the rest of the State.

The West Point Manufacturing Company, for the duration of the power shortage, announced that Monday would be Sunday.

But on July 1 came the climax. Merchants, voting to close Wednesday as is the usual summer custom, decreed that July 4 be observed on July 2.

# American Ships Help British Guard Lifeline, Hopkins Says

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—The British people had the assurances of Harry L. Hopkins, President Roosevelt's Lend-Lease co-ordinator, today that American and British ships in the North Atlantic "are patrolling on parallel lanes with only one object in view—to guard the world's lifeline."

Mr. Hopkins' statement was made in a broadcast address last night in which he also pledged all possible American aid—"and immediately"—to Soviet Russia, in the war against Germany, and to China.

"President Roosevelt, speaking for the people of the United States, is rendering more than lip service," he declared.

"Even now as I speak, sleek grey destroyers flying the American flag are plunging their bows into the waters of the north Atlantic.

"Once upon a time this mighty ocean separated us. Now it joins us."

Mr. Hopkins pictured Germany as caught between two hostile camps supplied by American war industries. He asserted the United States' program of turning out bombers for Britain is "far advanced and Hitler will not be able to move his factories far enough to the east to escape their devastating power of destruction."

The Presidential emissary, who said he was here to find out exactly what Britain needed for its war effort, added:

"I have found out that there are certain things which you need in order to fight this war for the democracies. I am confident America can supply them."

He then recounted that—

In the past several months American-made planes "numbering in the thousands" have been flown or shipped across the Atlantic.

Several hundred tanks have been provided, with more on the way.

Freighters and tankers have been transferred and food supplies provided along with "a thousand miscellaneous articles all important to the war effort."

"No enemy action can stop the ceaseless tide of ships coming here daily, this time laden with something more substantial than hopes and sympathy," he added.

"You are not fighting alone. Your Prime Minister asked us for the tools. I promise that they are coming; that the endless assembly belt stretches from our western coast to this island to the Middle East; that nothing will be allowed to interfere with the full efficiency of this supply line. . . .

"President Roosevelt promised me that he will take steps to insure delivery of goods consigned to Britain. Our President does not give his word lightly. . . .

"We have not neglected the food question. America will never allow the people of Britain to go hungry.

"America has decided to decrease the consumption of food, to increase production. During the next 12 months huge quantities of cheese, pork, eggs, canned salmon, raisins, evaporated milk and concentrated fruit juice will arrive here."

Of aid to Russia and China, Mr. Hopkins asserted:

"Nor do we forget to look toward the East, where China is battling valiantly against forces which menace democracy. Neither are we forgetful of the magnificent fight which the people of Russia are putting up in defense of their homeland.

"We in America are determined to give all possible aid to China and Russia—and immediately."

## More Reds Coming

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Additional Russian Army officers are expected here soon to aid two Soviet generals, members of a special military mission which will supervise procurement of war supplies for the Red Army.

Plans to speed up the purchase and delivery of American war supplies to Russia were discussed over the week end by members of the mission with Acting Secretary of State Welles and Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief-of-Staff.

Lieut. Gen. Filip Golikoff and Engineer General Respin, who flew from Moscow to Washington on their urgent mission, were accompanied by Constantin Oumansky, the Soviet Ambassador, who already has placed large orders here for arms, munitions and other supplies.

Officials declined any information on the specific types or amounts of war supplies which the Soviet seeks here, saying that revelation of such information might provide the Germany Army with valuable information.

Ambassador Oumansky submitted a list of articles and supplies Russia desires to purchase here to the State Department soon after President Roosevelt announced that the United States would make every effort to aid the Soviet compatible with national defense requirements and American comitments to Britain, China and the other American republics.


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# Art Exhibitions in Boston and Cambridge——Stage and Screen

## French Prints at Museum; Special Exhibits at Fogg

By Dorothy Adlow

The entire print department at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has been hung with an exhibition chosen to illustrate a course on French prints of the nineteenth century at the Harvard Summer School, conducted by Dr. Otto Benesch.

Our museum is rich in the material of this epoch. Viewed in its general aspect, it is an amazing span of art development. But as graphic art is closely allied with social and political change, small wonder that an era fraught with revolution, innovation, and dissension, and conditioned by industrialism, should be productive of such a revealing record as is illustrated in the varied exhibits at the Museum. While the painters also indicated in their larger compositions the tendencies of the day, the print-makers had a more flexible medium in which to express their admiration or discontent. Some, like Honoré Daumier, were satirical, commenting objectively upon the foibles of their fellow-citizens; others, like Toulouse-Lautrec, were part of the change, conveying to their prints and posters the exotic nature of the fin de siècle. On the other hand, there were artists who deliberately avoided the oppressiveness of city life, heading for rustic retreats and portraying the trees and streams, and the peasants. There are some beautiful prints by the Barbizon artists in the display.

Eugène Delacroix is generously represented. His talent was well adapted to the illustrations of Shakespeare and Goethe. The black-and-white medium is a suitable vehicle for the romantic imagination. It lends itself both to everyday realism and to the imaginative world. The pictures by "Gavarni" and Forain, as well as those of Daumier, disclose interest in everyday life and the significance of the commonplace.

In the later decades of the century there are departures such as are revealed in the fantasies of Odilon Redon and in the primitive compositions of Paul Gaugin. And there are the efforts of Vuillard, Bonnard, and Signac, all of whom incorporated into the print principles of color impressionism.

The exhibition unites two classicisms, that of Ingres with that of Picasso. The nineteenth century is pre-eminently an epoch of variety, of individuality, of experimentation. Every quality of imagination was expressed, as every known technique in graphic art was exploited. Among the pictures shown at the Museum are lithographs, etchings, drypoints, colored lithographs.

There is an amazing latitude in the methods employed, from minute, painstaking handling to utmost sketchiness. Some artists were preoccupied with the problems of technique, while others developed nuances in tone and line to communicate subtle shades of feeling and thought. The print-makers seem impelled to find the human equation, and in giving it shape they are frank, articulate, and stylish. The French prints of the nineteenth century forge a link between literature and pictorial arts.

* * *

### *Classicism in Art*

The Fogg Art Museum has made itself actively available to the art courses of the Harvard Summer School. Its corridors are astir with student discussions, and its galleries carefully hung with exhibits illustrating the lectures.

One illuminating exhibition is entitled "Classicism in Western Art." There are original objects of art displayed, and some enlarged photographs of ancient Greek sculptures. The displays provide links in the chain of the great classical tradition which has been an inspiration throughout art history since the Phidian period.

Classical art embodies a certain philosophy, as it conforms to a certain standard, and gives shape to a recognized ideal. Classicism as we trace it in subsequent cultures does not generally fulfill the requirements, conforming only in outward resemblance, or in certain characteristics of detail to Periclean archetypes. The return to classical forms was sometimes the result of boredom with established practice, or it expressed a certain snobbism, or a desire for escape from prevailing modes. The word classical is full of meaning, a deep, searching, penetrating meaning. It has different interpretations for different people. For some it provides one pole, the opposite of which is romanticism. For others, it provides the antithesis to realism as it was exemplified by Gustave Courbet.

* * *

To depict Greek gods is not enough to make a classicist, for the Maillol sculptured portrait of a Frenchwoman in the Fogg exhibition conforms to the tenets of classicism. The classic theme becomes romantic under the personal, highly sensitive touch of Matisse. Picasso, so capable of breaking every regulation of classical procedure, can become tranquillized, orderly, and aloof, depicting themes in the majestic detachment of Greek vase drawings.

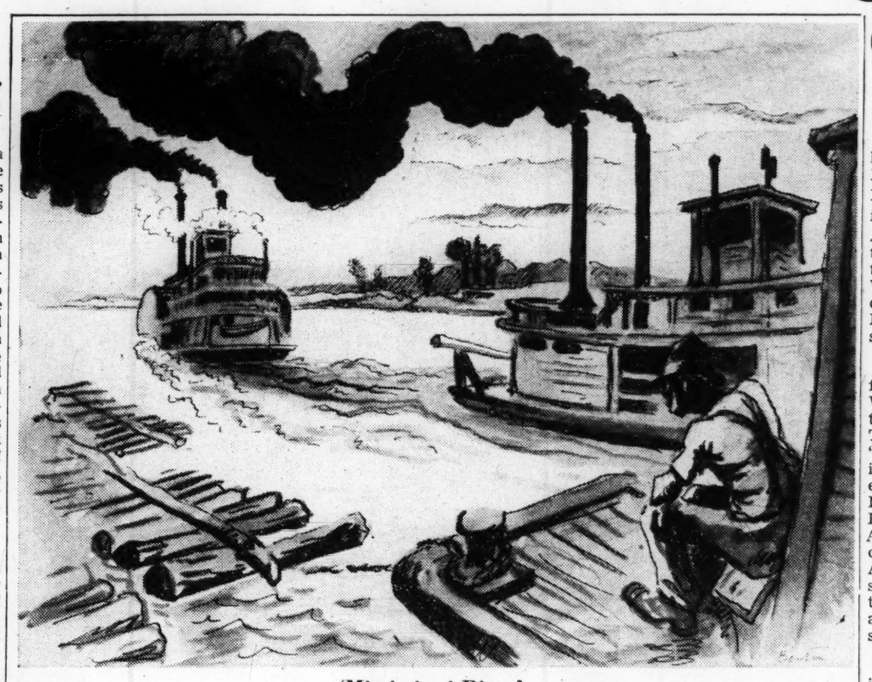
In the Fogg exhibition there are some exhibits which are classical in the letter, while others are classical in concept. The resemblance of a Sienese painting to classical sources is ephemeral, a matter of similar costume. Medieval Christian statuary and drawing is spiritual in emphasis. Renaissance artists like Pollaiuolo deliberately studied classical sources and tried to emulate these great artistic forebears within.

* * *

There are some Poussin canvases on loan at the Fogg Museum to show how a painter of the late Renaissance understood the classical viewpoint, working to establish utmost balance and harmony in forms which arouse our interest for their perfection and repose. The intellectual side of French genius expressed itself in the classical mode, but the emotional side did not remain dormant, as we know so well. In modern French artists, the two elements are discernible in the work of one artist.

Classicism must not be taken too literally as it threads its way across the fabric of art history. It is safe to treat it as a relative feature, found in different degrees and different intensities, and sometimes lurking unidentified in sources where one least expects to find it. Classicism partakes somewhat of romanticism, and vice versa. The Romanticists and even the surrealists have an ingredient of classicism; while classical forms would not hold us very long, if they were not quickened by a force which we call, for the sake of keeping categories clear, the romantic.

The Fogg exhibition must, in other words, be interpreted, for all that is implied in its interesting substance cannot be condensed into an explicatory label.



**'Mississippi River'**

**Ink and wash drawing by Thomas Benton, at the Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy, Andover.**

## Orson Welles' Film Plans; Gompers' Career for Screen

Warners have received the first print of "Atlantic Ferry," starring Michael Redgrave and Valerie Hobson in a story about the opening of steamship service across the Atlantic. The film was made at the company's studios at Teddington, England, and was directed by Walter Forde. In the supporting cast are Griffith Jones, Hartley Power, Margaretta Scott, and Bessie Love.

* * *

Three pictures in preparation for RKO Radio release by Orson Welles and his Mercury Productions are announced by RKO. These are Booth Tarkington's "Magnificent Ambersons" which is scheduled to go before the cameras in mid-September; "Journey Into Fear," a screen adaptation by Ben Hecht from a novel by Eric Ambler; and "It's All True," an original project by Mr. Welles. Another film on the Mercury schedule is still untitled but it is to have a Mexican background and Dolores Del Rio will be the star.

* * *

"The Life of Samuel Gompers" is to be produced by William Dieterle and Charles Glett for RKO. "The Devil and Daniel Webster," Mr. Dieterle's production from the story by Stephen Vincent Benét, is to be released in October. "The Band Played On" is the second Dieterle production on the current season's schedule.

* * *

Baby Sandy and the Merry Macs are to be co-starred by Universal in "Melody Lane." The Merry Macs are at present occupied in a new Abbott and Costello film, "Ride 'Em, Cowboy."

* * *

George Washington is to be represented on the screen by Montagu Love in Paramount's production of "The Remarkable Andrew." William Holden, Brian Donlevy, and Ellen Drew have the leading roles.

* * *

Ernest Schoedsack has gone to England to work on the production of "The Eagle Squadron." Mr. Schoedsack has photographed and directed films in 33 countries during his 25 years in the films. The new picture will deal with the organization and service of the American unit flying with the RAF, and is being made in cooperation with the Royal Air Force. It is being produced by Merian C. Cooper for presentation by Walter Wanger, and is being directed by Harry Watts.

* * *

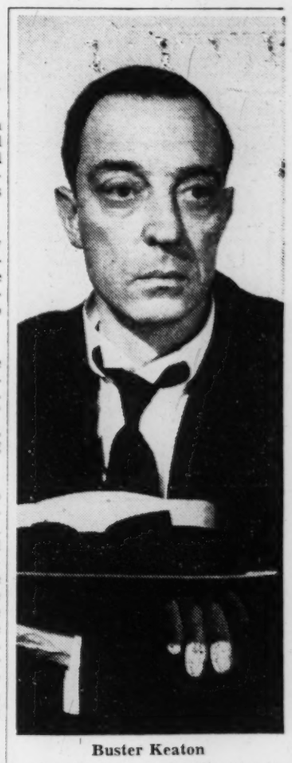
The world premiere of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" will be held at the Astor Theater in New York on Aug. 12, according to an announcement from M-G-M. Spencer Tracy, Ingrid Bergman, and Lana Turner head a cast which includes Ian Hunter, C. Aubrey Smith, Sara Allgood, and Barton MacLane. Victor Fleming directed.

* * *

Brian Aherne is scheduled to appear as narrator with the Philadelphia orchestra at Robin Hood Dell on July 31. Mr. Aherne, who has been occupied recently with M-G-M's "Smilin' Through," will be accompanied on the trip east by his wife, Joan Fontaine.

* * *

Walt Disney's next full length feature, "Dumbo of the Circus," is expected to be ready for release by RKO some time in September. The film stars a baby elephant who becomes the world's greatest circus performer because he can fly.



**Buster Keaton**

Guest star with the North Shore Players at Marblehead beginning this evening in "The Gorilla."

## News of the Stage

Eddie Cantor will be seen on the stage in the autumn in a musical comedy called "Banjo Eyes," an adaptation of "Three Men on a Horse." According to announcement in New York the book of the new show is being written by John Cecil Holm, Joe Quillan, and Izzy Ellinson. A film version of the show will be made in the spring by Warners.

* * *

At Peterborough, N. H., the Peterborough Players will present "Charley's Aunt," beginning Wednesday and continuing through Saturday, and again from Aug. 6 through 9.

* * *

At New London, N. H., the New London Players will be offering "Noah," starting Wednesday.

* * *

The Apple Orchard Theater at Litchfield will present Noel Coward's "Hay Fever," starting Tuesday.

* * *

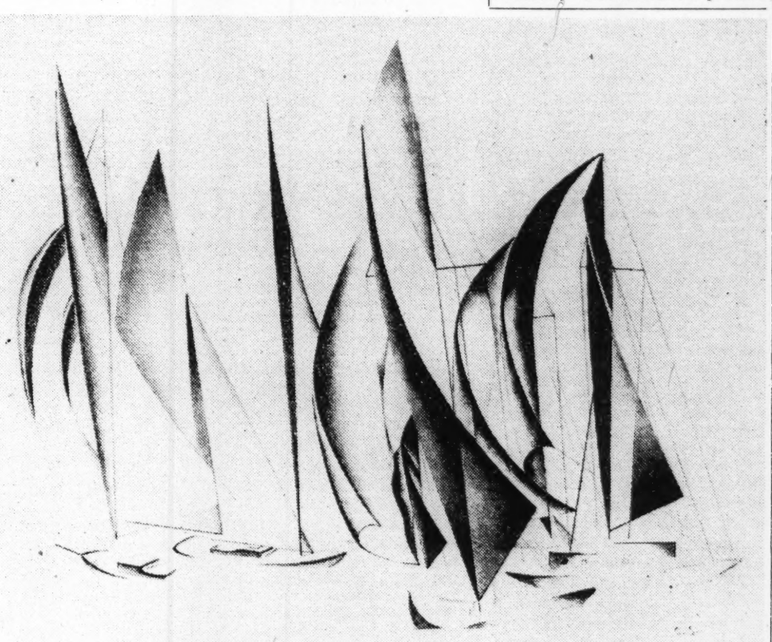
Tonio Selwart and Richard Revy are announced for the cast of Maxwell Anderson's "Gone With the Wind," which opens in Boston in September.

* * *

Artists who will exhibit in the lounge of the Berkshire Playhouse at Stockbridge during the remainder of the season are Frederick Thompson, from today to Aug. 9; Eleanor Sanborn, Aug. 11 to Aug. 23; and Janet Jahn, Aug. 25 to Sept. 6. All these artists are from Pittsfield, Mass.

* * *

Sophocles' "Antigone" will be presented in modern dress as the second major production of the Cape Cod Institute Players at the Cape Cod Institute of Music, East Brewster, Thursday and Friday.



**'Yachts' by Charles Sheeler**

**Lithograph at the Addison Gallery, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.**

## St. Louis Little Symphony

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

St. Louis, Mo.

That the Little Symphony Association of St. Louis has become an established institution in the summer life of St. Louis is evident from the large audiences which attend the weekly Friday evening concerts. With some 25 instrumentalists, recruited for the most part from the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, these concerts are given in the spacious quadrangle of Washington University, and are presented under very favorable conditions, save in the event of rain. No permanent conductor has been engaged, although Max Steindel, resident conductor, and Hans Lange of Chicago regularly contribute to the series their conductorial talents.

A guest this summer was the English conductor and musicologist, Stanley Chapple, who proved to be an eminently capable musician and interpreter. He gave also several informal lectures at Washington University on music form and musicianship, elaborating them to include analyses of his programs. He conducted two programs only, but they were so interesting that most of his listeners wished for more. At his second concert his audience gave him an ovation, and kept him on the podium as long as possible. The music he presented on this occasion consisted of a Concertino Pastorale by John Ireland, Sinfonietta by Benjamin Britten, Concerto in C major for two pianos and strings by Bach, and, in closing, Symphony K504 by Mozart. The Bach was played by the excellent pianists Deborah Carnovsky and Edna Feldman.

## *Art Exhibitions*

Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street—Exhibition in the Art Room (second floor) of a selected group of reproductions illustrating the history of the Gallery. (Apply for admission card at the desk on entering.)

Boston City Club, entrance on Ashburton Place—Pictures by Allen Davidson.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Miscellaneous exhibition of works by local artists.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Group show loaned by the Grace Horne Gallery. Through summer. Open daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, 12 to 6 p. m.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of early American decorative arts. Through the summer.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays). Sundays, 2 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45. Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Open daily except on Sundays and legal holidays, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. Exhibition of drawings, through October. Safavid paintings and illuminations, XVI and XVII centuries, through July.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 6; closed Mondays. Chinese Buddhist paintings, through Sept. 17. French prints of the nineteenth century (Print Department), through the summer. The Museum in Education, a loan exhibition of educational material from museums throughout the country. Through Sept. 7. South American Silver (Recent Accessions Gallery).

Portland, Maine: Sweat Memorial Art Museum—Portland Society of Art exhibits portraits by Willard Cummings and paintings by Karl Zerbe; also collection of old ship portraits. Through Sept. 16.

### *Exhibitions Outside Boston*

Cohasset Harbor, Massachusetts: Cohasset Art Galleries—Exhibition of paintings, sculpture, and crafts by contemporary artists. Galleries open 2—5 p. m. Through August.

Cohasset, Massachusetts: Cohasset Town Hall (South Shore Players)—Paintings and drawings by Katherine Wilkins. Opens Aug. 4.

Hingham, Massachusetts: The Print Corner—Exhibition of prints by living American graphic artists.

Pittsfield, Massachusetts: Berkshire Museum — Exhibition of American folk paintings from collection of Horace W. Davis. Throughout the summer.

Rockport, Massachusetts: Twenty-first annual exhibition of paintings, sculpture and prints. The Old Tavern, 12 Main Street.

Sudbury, Massachusetts: Sudbury Art Center. Exhibition of pictures. Through Aug. 10.

Manchester, New Hampshire—Annual exhibition of oils, water colors and paintings by American artists. Through August.

## Entertainment Timetable

### *Films in Boston*

**Exeter—**
"Bringing Up Baby," Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. 2, 5, 8:10. "Rage in Heaven," Ingrid Bergman and Robert Montgomery. 3:30, 6:30, 9:45.

**Fenway—**
"Undergrou nd," Jeffrey Lynn. 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Three Sons o' Guns," Marjorie Rambeau and Wayne Morris. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

**Fine Arts—**
Paderewski in "Moonlight Sonata." 1, 3:10, 4:55, 7:10, 9:35. "March of Time." 2:30, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10.

**Keith Memorial—**
"Scattergood Pulls the Strings," Bob Watson, Susan Peters, James Corner, and Monte Blue. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. "Tom, Dick, and Harry," Ginger Rogers, Burgess Meredith. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 7, 10:15. "Information Please." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 10:05.

**Kenmore—**
"Lady From Cheyenne," Loretta Young. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas 3, 6:45, 9:50.

**Metropolitan—**
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin, Don Ameche, and Oscar Levant. 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Shining Victory," James Stephenson, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

**Modern—**
"Bride Came C. O. D.," James Cagney and Bette Davis. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. "The Great Commandment," Albert Dekker. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20.

**Orpheum—**
"They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:25. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler, Ozzie Nelson. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

**Paramount—**
"Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "Three Sons o' Guns," Marjorie Rambeau and Wayne Morris. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:20.

**RKO-Boston—**
"Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart. 9:55 a. m., 1:55, 5:55, 9:55. "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo and Ramon Novarro. 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 7:45.

**Scollay—**
"Bride Came C. O. D." James Cagney and Bette Davis. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:35. "The Great Commandment," Albert Dekker. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

**South Station Theater—**
"Pete Smith," "Sun Valley Sports," travel, Ball. "Bob Chester." "Sailing." "Andy Clyde," latest news reels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

**State—**
"They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler, Ozzie Nelson. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:55.

**Telepix—**
"War in Africa," "Pete Smith's Flying Lesson," "Western Rodeo," "Delhi Sailing," cartoons and a 30 minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

**Trans-Lux—**
"Hound of the Baskervilles," Basil Rathbone. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "Poison Pen." 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:15.

**Tremont—**
"Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 9 a. m., 12:20, 4:05 7:55. "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 10:15 a. m., 2, 5:45, 9:30.

**Uptown—**
"One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. Dick Powell and the Andrews Sisters. 3:11, 6:30, 9:55.

### *Films in Suburbs*

**ALLSTON—Capitol:** "Love Crazy." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power and L. Darnell. 1:45 and 7:45.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol:** "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 2 and 7:45.

**Regent:** "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2 Evenings, 6:45-11.

**BRAINTREE—Braintree:** "Fighting 69th," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Swanee River," Don Ameche and Al Jolson. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian:** "Love Crazy." Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 1:30 and 7:45.

**BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner:** "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 6:35, 9:30. "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.
**Brookline Village:** "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.
**Cleveland Circle:** "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1:45 and 7:45.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square:** "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes. 2 and 8.
**Harvard:** "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. "A Shot in the Dark," Nan Wynn and Ricardo Cortez. 2 and 7:45.
**University:** "In the Navy," Dick Powell and the Andrew Sisters. 3, 6:25, 9:45. "Sunny," Anna Neagle. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

**CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square:** "Sunny," Anna Neagle. "Tight Shoes." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

**DORCHESTER — Dorchester:** "Tight Shoes," J. Howard. "The Black Cat." 2 Evenings 7-11.
**Strand:** "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. 3:03, 9:03. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 1:54, 7:54.

**EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston:** "In the Navy," Abbot and Costello. "Black Cat," Basil Rathbone, Hugh Herbert. 1:45 and 7:45.

**EVERETT—Capitol:** "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck 2:42, 8:55. "Strange Alibi." 1:30, 7:43.

**HINGHAM—New Loring Hall:** "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 1:50 and 7:45.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica:** "Sunny." Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 1:45 and 7:45.

**LEXINGTON — Lexington:** "Rebecca," Laurence Oliver and Joan Fontaine. 2:55, 8:40. "March of Time." 2:30, 8:15.

**LYNN—Open-Air Theater:** "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Devil Bat." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**MALDEN—Granada:** "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Love Crazy." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3, 6:20, 9:40.
**Mystic:** "Penthouse Mystery." Ralph Bellamy. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "The Roundup." Preston Foster. 3:20, 8:20.
**Maplewood:** "The Penalty." Edward Arnold and Lionel Barrymore. "Power Dive." 1:45. Continuous from 7-11.
**Orpheum:** "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." George Murphy. "Return of Daniel Boone. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
**Strand:** "A Womans Face." Joan Crawford. "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental:** "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "West Point Widow."

**MEDFORD—Fellsway:** "Trial of Mary Dugan." Robert Young and Laraine Day. "Reaching for the Sun." 1:30 and 7:30.
**Medford:** "Sunny." Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. 3:35, 8:20. "Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes. 2:30, 6:40, 10.

**MELROSE—Melrose:** "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland and William Holden. "Shot in the Dark." 1:30 and 7:30.

**NATICK—Colonial:** "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 3:30, 9:30. "The Big Store." Tony Martin, Groucho, Chico and Harpo. 2, 8.

**NEEDHAM—Paramount:** "Blood and Sand." Linda Darnell, Tyrone Power. "Cowboy and the Blonde." M. Hughes. 2 and 8.

**NEWTON—Paramount:** "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "That Uncertain Feeling." Melvyn Douglas. 2 and 8.

**NORWOOD—Norwood:** "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. "The Roundup." Richard Dix.

**QUINCY—Quincy:** "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen and D. O'Keefe. "Singapore Woman." Brenda Marshall.
**Strand:** "We're in the Navy Now." Abbott and Costello. "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Grey.

**REVERE—Boulevard:** "Devil Dogs of the Air." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Hello Sucker," Hugh Herbert. 2 and 8.
**Revere:** "Devil Dogs of the Air." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Hello Sucker." Hugh Herbert. 2 and 8.

**SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater:** "Western Union," Robert Young, Randolph Scott. "Pier 13," Lloyd Nolan. Continuous dusk to midnight.

**SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square:** "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Repent at Leisure." Kent Taylor and Wendy Barrie. 2 and 8.
**Central:** "Men of Boys' Town." Spencer Tracy. "Blonde Inspiration." 2 and 8.
**Davis Square:** "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Robert Montgomery and Carole Lombard. "Emergency Landing." 2 and 7:45.
**Strand:** "Road to Zanzibar." Bob Hope and Bing Crosby. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

**SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway:** "Men of Boys' Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. "You're Out of Luck." 2 and 7:30.
**Strand:** "Love Crazy." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Power Dive." 2 and 7:30.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo:** "Little Nellie Kelly." Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Night Train." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD — Wakefield:** "Scattergood Baines." Guy Kibbee and Carol Hughes. 2:09, 8:09. "Housekeeper's Daughter." Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou. 3:33, 9:33.

**WALTHAM—Embassy:** "In the Navy." Powell and the Andrews Sisters. "Affectionately Yours." Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.

**WATERTOWN—Coolidge:** "The Penalty." Edward Arnold and Lionel Barrymore. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 1:45 and 7:45.
**Watertown Square:** "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Federal Fugitives." 1:45 and 7:45.

**WAVERLEY—Strand:** "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich and Robert Young. "Rookies on Parade." Bob Crosby and Ruth Terry. 2 and 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse:** "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. Also special short feature. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton:** "Blood and Sand." Linda Darnell and Tyrone Power. "Rookies on Parade." Bob Crosby and Ruth Terry. 1:30 and 7:45.

**WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater:** "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. "Pier 13." Lloyd Nolan. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**WINCHESTER—Winchester:** "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 3:28, 7:53. "Mr. Dynamite." Lloyd Nolan and Irene Hervey. 2:15, 6:35, 10:06.

## British Putting Faster Ships On N. Atlantic Supply Lanes

British acquiescence to American demands for faster freighters in the United States-Great Britain shuttle service was seen today in developments reported in Boston.

Transfer of 11 large and speedy Norwegian freighters from the Philippine Islands - New York - Boston service to North Atlantic supply lines between the United States and England has been planned by the British Admiralty, Boston shipping authorities report.

This is seen as a direct result of complaints of United States citizenry that Great Britain is seeking to conserve its trade at the expense of its war effort. Complainants say Great Britain is saving its fast ship bottoms for trade purposes, and sending slow-moving vessels through the submarine-infested waters of the North Atlantic. The obvious result of such action would be to leave the supply-laden freighters an easy prey to the Nazi submarine packs.

British shipping interests with an eye to after-the-war effects are given the responsibility for sending the slower ships into the North Atlantic ferry service. That British merchants are still running their side of the war on the principles of "business as usual" is probably the kindest view taken in the United States. Many United States observers contend the British are apprehensive that transfer of the fast freighters from the trade routes of the Empire to the war zone would hand over control of the trade routes to American shipping, bringing a tooth-and-nail struggle after the war is over.

In some quarters it is believed that such action might be an attempt by British interests to induce the United States to take over the job of getting the supplies across.

Opposed to this is the arrangement between the United States Maritime Commission and Great Britain providing for use of available tonnage under British control before the United States is called upon for additional merchant shipping. Several British-controlled ships are now in use on "neutral" trade routes, and these are expected to be transferred soon to the North Atlantic runs to England.

Great Britain has plugged a lot of the gaps in its shipping with the bottoms owned by countries now under German domination. These are expected to go into the supply lanes first. A difficult struggle is predicted in Boston circles before British shippers will turn over their trade to American ships. They would rather that United States vessels assume the task of getting the bundles to Britain.

Transfer of the Norwegian vessels is not the only war development in Boston shipping circles. The Port of Boston, booming with business and shipping, is now the home, at least for the time being, of five vessels taken over by the Maritime Commission.

There were six. The Jutta Maersk, Danish freighter, has already left port. Although its destination was not announced, it is reported in Boston that the vessel will be placed in the Icelandic trade. Similar futures for the other vessels, now in dry dock for repairs, are predicted.

## From Greater Boston Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons given in Greater Boston yesterday:

The Rev. Dr. Fred Winslow Adams, Copley Methodist Church:

"In a state of national emergency, what is our supreme need? Is it conformity in the building of war material, or is it transformation in building ideas and ideals that shall endure long after our state of emergency has passed into history? Judaism was under the iron heel of Rome when Paul besought the Christians in Rome not to be conformed to paganism, militarism, and licentiousness of the age, but to be transformed by the renewing of their minds into God's will for them. We need transformation, not conformation, today.

"In a state of national emergency we must indeed have conformity to law, order, liberty, democracy, but we need transformation of the spirit to secure that conformity. An entire generation has grown up ignorant of God and the Ten Commandments. Out of our 20,000,000 boys and girls, 15,000,000 never enter church or sanctuary. We pass 60,000 laws a year but they do not prevent 20,000 murders a year. The world's hope lies in a renaissance of economic and moral responsibility, and this should find a place in democratic war aims.

"America will not lose her soul if she stands firm on the foundation of God's Fatherhood and the implied brotherhood of humanity, to be reached by applying the brotherly spirit of Jesus to all human relationships. Great ideas, purposes and emotions are contending in the heart of humanity for mastery in creating a new world order. By the clarity of our vision, the unselfishness of our purpose, and the purity of our emotions, we all may help in winning the victory for our national defense. Never was there such a challenge to men and women of the church of God as today, never were detour signs more dangerous, never was there greater need for spiritual victory."

The Rev. Dr. Oscar E. Maurer of New Haven, Conn., at King's Chapel:

"Civilization is pretty tough when it comes to being killed; civilization has never yet been crushed.

"It has been changed; some of its brutalities have been intensified, but the spiritual glories of civilization have been heightened also. With the calamity there has always been a way of escape, and the way of escape is not through bitterness, not through scepticism, not through despair, but through faith, and the history of civilization is on that side. Destruction, and all the forces of evil arrayed against God, but life goes on."

The Rev. J. Seelye Bixler, at Memorial Church, Harvard University:

"Each of us is asking himself whether we live in a world that is really one in the sense of growing continuously toward one ideal of justice or whether it is completely torn apart by conflicting ideas. Especially do we ask whether there is one set of rules for religion and another for actual life, one for a time of peace and another for war.

"It seems to me that we must accept the notion that the religious ideal remains untarnished even though there is an inevitable compromise when we try to apply it.

"Our horror at the conditions in which we are forced to participate and our inability to fit our ideals to the facts is itself evidence of a growing conscience and a promise of better things to come."


## AMUSEMENTS

**BOSTON (MOVIES)**

KEITH MEMORIAL — Always Cool — Ginger ROGERS in "TOM, DICK AND HARRY" — George Murphy · Alan Marshal · Burgess Meredith — Co-Feature: Scattergood Pulls the Strings — Latest—"INFORMATION PLEASE"

STATE — Loew's ORPHEUM — 25c 'Til 1:00 P. M. Plus Tax — Clark Gable ● Rosalind Russell in "THEY MET IN BOMBAY" — Plus "Sweetheart of the Campus" Ruby Keeler ● Harriet Hilliard Ozzie Nelson and His Band

NOW! METROPOLITAN — "KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE" — Mary Martin, Don Ameche — Plus "SHINING VICTORY"

EXETER — NEWBURY and EXETER STS. ● KEN. 7067 — Evs.-Sat.-Sun. 44c, 35c, 25c. Aft. 30c, Tax Inc. — Katharine Hepburn—Cary Grant — "BRINGING UP BABY" — and other features

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Cambridge Summer Theatre — BRATTLE HALL — TRO 1463 — ★ ANNA STEN in "SMART WOMEN" — Evs. at 8:40—55c to $1.65—Mat. Sat.

**NEW YORK (MOVIES)**

Twice Daily 2:45-8:45 — Mats. 75c to $1.10 — Evs. $1.10 to $2.20 — AIR-CONDITIONED — B'way 45th-Cl 6-4642 — Astor

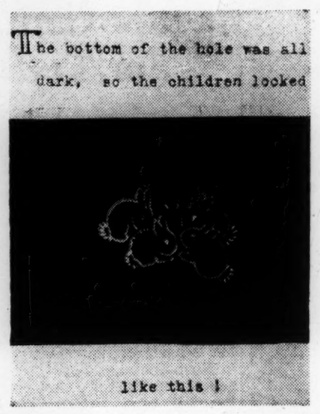
Peter B. Kyne's Action Thriller! 'PARSON of PANAMINT' — ★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★ — At the COOL ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

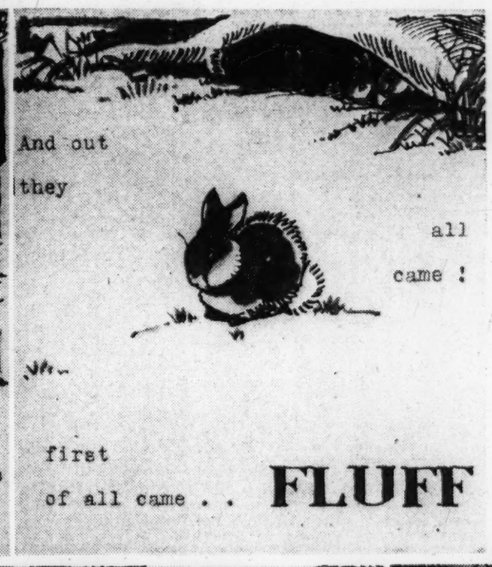
**NEW YORK (STAGE)**

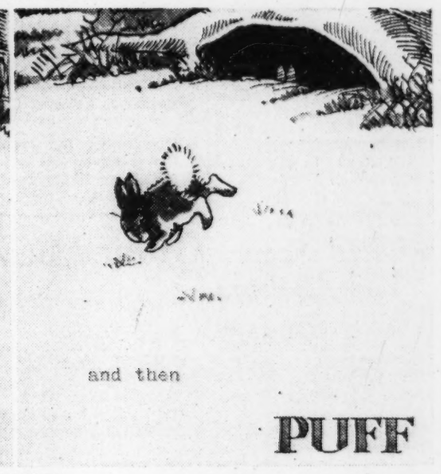
"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times — LIFE WITH FATHER — with HOWARD LINDSAY DOROTHY STICKNEY — EMPIRE Thea., B'way and 40 Street. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Air-Conditioned

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times — "A highly prized playgoing experience." I. B., The Christian Science Monitor — ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN — NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220 — Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. NO MONDAY PERFS. — Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:40 — Air-Conditioned

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell — HERMAN SHUMLIN presents A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN — WATCH ON THE RHINE — LUCILE WATSON · PAUL LUKAS · MADY CHRISTIANS — MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave. — Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Cir. 6-6363 — Air-Conditioned ● Mail Orders Filled








(And then came the Surprise. Watch for it on the page For Children next Monday.)

## A Pink Ribbon for the Party

Paddy Piglet felt very sorry for himself. He had lost the lovely pink ribbon with the little tinkling bell that his mother had tied around his neck into a huge, smart bow between his pink-tipped ears.

"Now I can't go to the party at the castle," he murmured sorrowfully to the bees that were buzzing around, and two tears fell down his cheeks onto his front trotters.

Just at that moment George Grasshopper, who lived in the long grasses, came leaping along whistling to himself and peeped through the farm gate where Paddy Piglet was sitting.

"Hello, Paddy!" he called. "What's the matter, sonny? What are those tears doing on your trotters?"

"Sure, I've lost the lovely pink ribbon my mother tied around my neck only this morning into a beautiful bow, and now I can't go to the party at the castle."

"What nonsense!" laughed George Grasshopper. "I'm sure you look very nice as you are in your smart blue suit."

"But you don't understand," sighed Paddy Piglet. "It's a Pink Ribbon Party, and if I'm not wearing a pink ribbon bow they won't let me in at the castle gates. I've looked for it everywhere," and two more tears rolled down Paddy Piglet's cheek and fell onto his two trotters.

### A Grasshopper's Help

"Oh, cheer up," said George Grasshopper. "I will help you to find your pink ribbon. You go up the lane and I'll go through the long grasses," and he leaped away whistling his bright little song.

So Paddy Piglet got up and shook the tears from his front trotters, and went up the lane and round the turnip field looking for his lovely pink ribbon with the little tinkling bell.

"It's no good," he squeaked to the bees who were busy gathering honey from the blossoms that grew by the farm gate. "It isn't in the bushes, and it isn't on the ground, and it isn't anywhere."

Then he suddenly pricked up his ears and listened, for he heard the tinkling of a little bell, and the next moment Mary Lamb sprang out of the buttercup field with a pink ribbon tied round her neck and a tiny bell tinkling under her chin.

"Baa, Ba-a-a!" she cried, jumping up and down. "I've found this lovely long piece of pink ribbon, and my Mamma has tied it round my neck into a huge bow, and I'm going to the Pink Ribbon Party at the Castle. I'm so happy!"

"But it's my Pink Ribbon," squealed Paddy Piglet at the top of his voice. "My Mother tied it round my neck this very morning so that I could go to the party, and then I lost it," he added sadly.

Poor little Mary Lamb stopped jumping up and down and stood still.

### George Finds a Way

"If it's your ribbon," she bleated, "I must take it off and give it back to you," and two tears trickled over her nose.

But Paddy Piglet had a kind heart.

"No. You needn't give me the ribbon back," he squeaked hurriedly. "You can keep it and go to the party."

At that very moment George Grasshopper came leaping up through the long grasses.

"I know what we will do!" he cried. "I will cut the ribbon in two with my sharp scissors and then you can both go to the party."

Snip, snip, went the sharp scissors, and in less than a couple of minutes Paddy Piglet and Mary Lamb each had a pink ribbon tied round their necks with two smart little bows between their ears.

"You look lovely!" cried Mary Lamb, dancing and jumping about.

"And you look lovely, too!" cried Paddy Piglet. "Oh, thank you, George Grasshopper, now Mary Lamb and I can go to the party together which will be much nicer than going alone."

"Of course it will," cried George Grasshopper. "Hurry up and you will be just in time." And he climbed to the top of the longest blade of grass he could find and watched them scampering away together up the lane.

## Fun, Fancies and Facts

### Book Reviews

In "The Pleasant Pirate," by John B. L. Goodwin, you'll find nonsense and fancy. You will meet the strangest pirate you've ever heard of, for though he was a fierce sounding pirate and could tell the most entrancing tales about his high adventures he responded to Mrs. Dooley's hospitality in an admirable manner.

Mrs. Dooley lived on Sequannet, a little green island shaped just like her bonnet, with Matthew, her son, and Prudence, her daughter. They were lonely, for, "You see, Mr. Dooley, just five years before, had sailed off one day to far Singapore." What happened on the day the Dooleys went down to meet a strange boat anchored in the harbor, what happened when they found it to be a Pirate Ship, The Terrible Turk, how later Mrs. Dooley entertained the Pirate and what happened after that makes a jolly tale, indeed. Printed in beautiful type and with amusing pictures in gay colors by Warren Chappell—this is a delightful picture-story book, published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.

### A Tree Travels

Henry Beston's "The Tree That Ran Away" is a fanciful and amusing story about a great pine tree that stood on a hilly pasture. The pine had heard tales of all the places the birds, rabbits, cows and sheep had seen in their travels and longed very much to see some of these places. Why couldn't it see things in the world, too?

You will want to read about the tree's amazing adventures, and of its return home with its own remarkable stories to tell to all those creatures that came to it for shade and shelter. Merry pictures by Fritz Eichenberg catch the humor and imagination in this book, published by The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.

### Little Pioneers

A covered-wagon story for younger readers is most welcome, and "Willamette Way" by Margot Austin has pictures in color and a just-right story that describes the exciting adventures of a family who traveled on a long, long journey over the Oregon Trail to the beautiful Willamette Valley.

In a long train of covered wagons they journeyed to the West where there was plenty of land for everyone and where Papa could make a wonderful new pioneer farm. Their experiences on the way were exciting and boys and girls will love to read of their log cabin home in the Valley and about the twins who were born there. This book is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50.

"The Cowhide Trunk," by Eleanor Weakley Nolen, tells of Nancy's adventures while on a trip to Cincinnati with Father. Nancy's father always took the cowhide trunk empty with him on his spring buying trips. When he came home, it was full to the brim of all sorts of wonderful things. It was the biggest trunk that anyone in the Hunt family owned.

Nancy's trip, in 1840, was a thrilling experience, for she traveled in a stagecoach and by canal boat and saw a different world from that which she was acquainted with. You will like this pleasant story and enjoy the pictures by Decie Merwin which reflect the spirit of the Hunt family and the life and customs of their time. This book is published by Oxford University Press, London & New York. $1.50.

Two new books about the circus will please boys and girls for, whether it's circus time or not, it is always fun to read about friends under the Big Top.

### Circus Doings

"Here Comes The Circus," by Horace S. Moses, with illustrations by Susanne Suba, gives details concerning the work that must be done to make the show possible. We are familiar with the performance presented on the inside of the big tent, but very few of us know the story of "the other side" of the circus. The author clowned with the troupers in the ring in order to gather facts for this fascinating account of the circus people, their bookings, the way they live, how the animals are fed, the transportation of the circus, the parade and all the preparatory work that must be done before the circus trumpeter sounds "first call," which means that everyone must start to get ready for the performance. This close-up of circus life and management is published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. $1.75.

Dorothy Neumann and Lydia Furbush introduce their friends, the clowns, in a charming little book, "Come Meet The Clowns." Miss Neumann, who tells the story, and Lydia Furbush, whose portraits of the clowns illustrate it, are themselves circus enthusiasts, finding in the circus people real friends and the life they live the most exciting in the world.

With Ga-Ga, the smallest clown, for a guide, boys and girls will meet all kinds of clowns—tall ones, short ones, like Ga-Ga, fat ones, thin ones, happy clowns, clowns with big hands, and clowns with big feet, clowns with ducks and dogs and pigs and—boys and girls will want to know their names and see their pictures, made in gay colors. There's fun for the younger readers in this merry book published by The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

A book that will fit right into your summer activities is "Let's Go to the Seashore," by Harriet E. Huntington, with photographs by the author. It will tell you all about the small, interesting creatures that live in the sea, on the shore and on the rocks under the water. It will answer many of your questions about the things you see and pick up on the beach—even about the sand and sea, too. Very short, easy-to-read sentences, planned for the younger readers, with many lovely photographs following each page of description make this a most inviting book and one you will want to read and have for your own book shelf. This book is published by Doubleday, Doran & Co., New York $2.

Gertrude Blumenthal has written and Charlotte Becker illustrated a book very little girls will enjoy having read to them and girls a bit older will enjoy on their own. It is "Louise's Adventure." If you have ever been allowed to go on a big adventure, all by yourself, you'll want to read about Louise's.

She rode on the subway in New York all by herself and went to meet Aunt Ellen at 42nd Street. When her Aunt first suggested that Louise come to meet her and have luncheon and buy a spring hat and coat, her Mother didn't approve of the plan, but Aunt Ellen and Daddy convinced her that Louise couldn't possibly get lost. So, she went and she had a merry time. This book is published by Doubleday, Doran & Co., New York. $1.

"Hello Judy," by Charlotte Becker, with mostly pictures, and such nice gay pictures of little people and all the everyday things they love to do, is a perfect book for the two and three-year-olds. They will like it from the first page when Miss Becker says "Hello, Judy!" to the last when Judy says "Good-bye." This book is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 75c.

**Florence Bethune Sloan**

## Mussels and Swimming Scallops

**By Carroll Lane Fenton**

**Illustrated by the Author**

**At the Shore—7**

When you look for things on the seashore, you are sure to find empty mussel shells. They are rounded at one end and pointed at the other, and are fastened together with a hinge. The outside of each shell is covered with a hard, shiny "skin" that is purple or purplish brown. The inside is bluish white, with a darker blue edge.

Where have these shells come from? Look in a pool or among the stones on a rocky part of the shore. You will find purple mussels in almost every crack. They are crowded as closely as they possibly can be.

You cannot pick these mussels up, for they are anchored to the rocks. Every mussel spins a bunch of brown threads which are soft and sticky when they come out of its body. These threads stick to a rock and then become tough. They are so tough that you cannot break them unless you pull very, very hard.

### The Mussel Moves Slowly

The threads hold the mussels down, so tightly that waves cannot wash them away. But what can the mussels do if they want to move?

When a purple mussel wants to move, it throws out an extra long thread. As soon as this thread is fastened, the mussel lets the old threads go and begins to pull. With each pull, the animal creeps forward. It moves more slowly than Vulga, the starfish which also crawls over rocks.

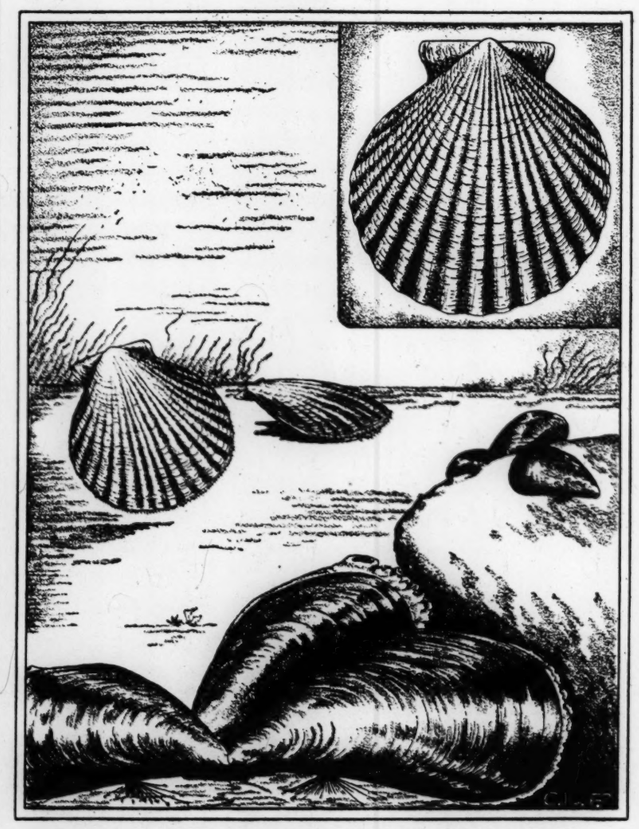
The mussel is much, much slower than its distant cousin, the scallop. Scallops, as you probably know, live where the water is deep, but their empty shells are washed ashore. The shells are round or fan-shaped, with ridges that come together in a point. Two flat "wings" spread out on each side of the point, making a straight edge where the shells are hinged together.

Scallops never fasten themselves to rocks. They like to live on sandy or gravelly banks, where they lie on their sides. Sometimes they crawl about, but they prefer to swim.

### When a Scallop Swims

Scallops swim by opening their shells and shutting them very, very quickly. When the shells shut, water is forced out. It sends the scallops backward with a jerk. Open-shut-jerk! Open-shut-jerk! Thus they swim through the sea, and even to the surface. You may watch them come part way out of the water, and then sink back again. They act as if they were playing—and perhaps they are.

If you can watch a scallop in a tank, you will see that two parts of its body look like folds of pink skin. Each fold has a row of short feelers that twist to and fro. It also has shiny blue eyes. These eyes cannot really see, but they do tell light from shadows. When a very dark shadow comes near, the scallop snaps its shell shut and swims out of the way.



**Purple mussels fasten themselves to rocks, but scallops swim about.**

(The next "At the Shore" article will be about sea urchins and sand dollars.)

## *Picnic Lunch*

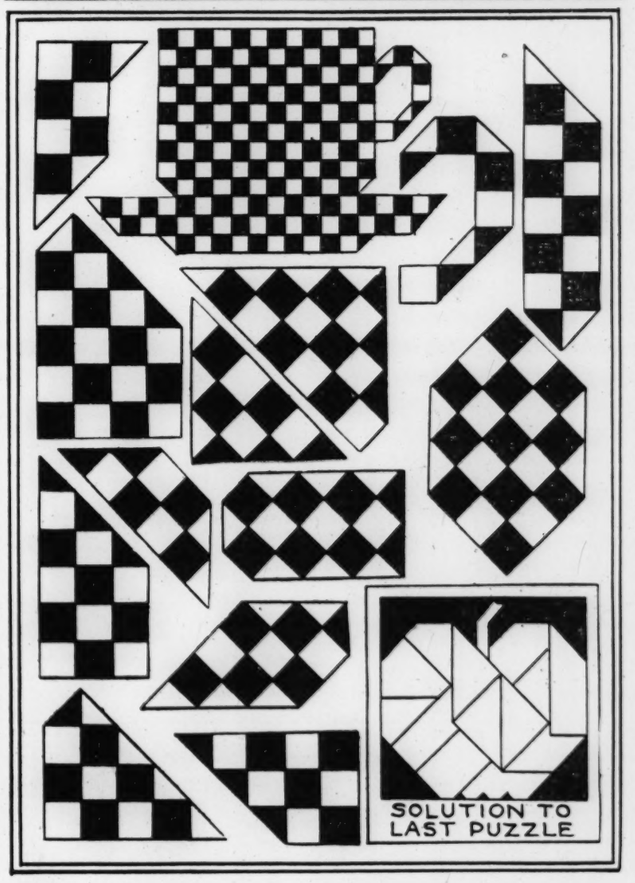
Skimper, scamper
Bring the hamper,
Pack the lower part
With deviled eggs
And chicken legs—
They're for Uncle Bart.

Auntie Nell,
Spread apple jell
On whitest, lightest bread;
The salad, too,
Will be for you—
"Just what I like," you said.

A giant pickle
(It cost a nickel),
Wrap it carefully;
Vanilla puffs
And chocolate fluffs—
These are all for me!

MARGARET TEDFORD

## PUZZLEFUN by SEEMO




IT'S FUN - INTERESTING - FASCINATING AND EDUCATIONAL! TRACE THE PIECES ONTO CARDBOARD, THEN CUT THEM OUT - IF - YOU ASSEMBLE THEM CORRECTLY THEY WILL FORM THE FIGURE ABOVE - WATCH FOR ANOTHER PUZZLEFUN - ALSO SOLUTIONS .

## *Who Are You?*

Who are you?
I'm Mr. Walker;
And who are YOU?
I'm Mrs. Talker.
Where have you walked
from, Mr. Walker?
From over the way;
What do you talk about,
Mrs. Talker?
I'm sure I can't say.

ROSE FYLEMAN

# Troublesome Browns Next Fenway Arrival—Stratton Still Passing Up Big Tourneys

## Red Sox Eye Second Place As Cleveland Club Slips

By Ed Rumill
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Having taken two out of three from both the White Sox and Indians, the Red Sox sat around today and waited for the arrival of the Browns, who open a three-game series at Fenway Park tomorrow. Although bouncing in and out of the American League cellar every other day, the Brownies have been an enigma to Joe Cronin all year. On his last visit to St. Louis, the Skipper dropped four straight and almost slipped out of the first division.

Add these four wins to four previously taken in May and June and you find the Browns hold an eight-to-five edge for 1941, which is indeed embarrassing when one considers the reputations of the two outfits.

**Four Games Back**

However, with second place their objective, the Red Sox will not be so easy for Luke Sewell's charges this time. By winning four out of six last week the locals advanced to within four games of the fading Clevelanders. Until he and his mates bowed to Joe Heving in the series final yesterday, Cronin was only three away from the runner-up berth. As the Indians remain on the road this week, the schedule continues to smile upon the Sox.

The story of the week, of course, was Lefty Grove's 300th American League victory. But palms should go also to Dick Newsome, who won his 11th and 12th games of the year, and to Jim Tabor, who hit four homers and batted in the astonishing total of 17 runs.

**Tabor's Power**

Tabor is far from being the best defensive third baseman in the league, but he certainly makes you forget his shortcomings in the field when he walks up to the plate. In the three contests with the White Sox and the first two with Cleveland, Jim moved at a .450 pace and climbed back over the .300 mark for the season—.302 to be exact. He slipped under again yesterday, however, when Heving blanked the Sox with six hits—their first '41 blanking, incidentally, at Fenway Park.

Having assured Boston that he is ready to start on his second 300, Grove will probably pitch the Saturday game against the Tigers. He will be trying for his initial win over the Bengals this season and has been beaten by them twice. As Friday is an open date here, Thursday will be Ladies' Day.

**Williams Up**

Ted Williams hit even harder than Tabor during the week, although his drives did not produce as many runs. "The Kid" picked up 12 out of 22 for .545 and returned to the .400 class. He may not reach Hughie Duffy's all-time .438 figure, but he intends to get as close as possible.

Williams put on a rare exhibition in the Cleveland final. Manager Roger Peckinpaugh had first baseman Oscar Grimes on the foul line, Ray Mack where Grimes usually stands, Lou Boudreau where Mack generally stays and Ken Keltner in the shortstop's berth; and the three outfielders were well around toward right field. Yet Ted hit a single and double. If the Sox star could learn to poke the ball into left field this defensive strategy would be shattered.

* * *

Shorts . . . The Braves did very well in St. Louis. . . . They broke even in four engagements with the Cardinals, who expect to win the pennant. . . . Phil Masi hit two homers, a double, single and drove in five runs in yesterday's doubleheader. . . . Tom Earley has not issued a base on balls in 20⅔ innings of pitching. . . . Buddy Hassett had six assists at first base in the Sunday twin bill. . . . It's news these days when the Yankees lose. . . . The Braves are at Pittsburgh tomorrow.

## *All-Midwestern Backfield Seen For All-Stars*

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP)—An all-midwestern backfield with power to burn is in prospect as a part of the starting line-up for the All-Star football game in Soldier Field Aug. 28.

The nation wide poll to select the College All-Stars has indicated the starting backfield will be composed of Forest Evashevski and Tom Harmon of Michigan, George Franck of Minnesota and George Paskvan of Wisconsin.

The poll closes at midnight tomorrow with the players polling the highest number of votes at their respective positions winning starting line-up berths against the Chicago Bears, pro-football champions.

Present poll leaders:

Ends—Rankin, Purdue, 733,297; Rucinski, Indiana, 718,446.
Tackles—Drahos, Cornell, 704,519; Pannell, Texas Aggies, 621,407.
Guards—Lio, Georgetown, 941,783; O'Boyle, Tulane, 790,162.
Centers—Mucha, Washington, 772,536; Gladchuk, Boston College, 689,273.
Quarterbacks — Evashevski, Michigan, 813,095; Paffrath, Minnesota, 722,483.
Halfbacks—Harmon, Michigan, 952,427; Franck, Minnesota, 884,156
Fullbacks—Paskvan, Wisconsin, 706,816; Piepul, Notre Dame, 683,472.

## Red Sox Pitchers Had Better Be Good

By a Staff Photographer

**George McQuinn (left) and Roy Cullenbine, St. Louis Browns**

**The Browns this season pack plenty of power at the plate and two of their most consistent performers are McQuinn and Cullenbine. Roy today is among the first half dozen American League regulars and George is not far in the rear. Cullenbine, a flop in 1940 with the Dodgers, is called one of the most improved ball players of the current campaign. The Browns come to Fenway Park tomorrow for the first of three games with the Red Sox.**

## Jaques Cup Victory No Spur For Try at N. E. Golf Title

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Emery Stratton, the quiet Charles River golfer who has almost made a habit of winning minor golf tournaments this season, is still sticking to his decision to let the big tournaments go by. Consequently, when the outstanding club swingers of New England gather in New Haven, Conn., Wednesday for the qualifying round of the N. E. amateur, Stratton won't be on hand.

As though to put temptation beyond his reach, Emery today was 800 miles from the scene of his latest triumph—his four-ball victory with Ted Bishop of Woodland yesterday in the Jacques Cup tournament at The Country Club. Stratton is beginning a week's vacation in Nova Scotia at a spot near Sydney Mines, the town that produced the two-time Boston Marathon winner, Johnny Miles.

**Gets Tired**

Asked yesterday about the New England, Emery smiled and shook his head. "No, those two-round-a-day tournaments are too tough for me," he said. "I get too tired." Missing from his thoughts from the moment was the fact that he had just finished playing two rounds on Saturday and two more on Sunday.

Should he have made plans to go to New Haven, he might have made a showing, for out of the eight tourneys he has played in this season, he has won six. In addition to his Jaques Cup victory, he won the Kernwood open singles with a record score of 70, the Metacomet four-ball with Phil Glanzman, the Wollaston four-ball with Bill Maloney, and the mixed foursome tournaments at Oakley and Winchester with Helen Morgan.

**Novel System**

The Jaques Cup affair marked the second time Stratton and Bishop have paired together in a four-ball tournament, and the first time they achieved success. Last year they played as partners in the Wollaston tournament, but each agreed he didn't play his best. Over the week end, however, they used a novel system to follow the victory trail—payment of 25 cents for each birdie.

"That was the best idea we ever had," Stratton said just before he left for the North. "It kept us in there pitching all the time, instead of having one of us depend wholly upon the other."

When the results of the three days of play were computed, it was found that Emery owed Ted one dollar, because the Woodland star had nicked The Country Club course for 16 birdies to 12 for Emery. "You keep the dollar," Ted grinned. "You can try to earn some of it back next year."

**Is Putting Again**

If Stratton does not intend to play in the New England, his partner does, and by the golf he flashed at Brookline he seems ready to make a splash later in the week. Ted believes he has got his putting touch back, and his opponents Sunday—Leo Martin and Little Joe Monahan 2 and 1 in the semifinals and Mel Demarais and Mel Merritt 4 and 3 in the final—will agree heartily. Yesterday morning Bishop was definitely on his game, and he and Stratton had a better ball of 67, best of the tournament. In the afternoon he made his last stroke of the day the jumping off place for the New England by canning a downhill 35-footer for a birdie at the 15th green.

Demarais and Merritt moved into the final by their 2 and 1 morning victory over the defending champions, Johnny Chew and Clarence "Kid" Cochrane of Bellevue. The Clyde Cup, for victory in the second flight, was won by the Hunter family combination of Jim, father, and Bing, son, who defeated Pierce Edmunds and Dana Steele of Weston 3 and 2.

### Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**One Year Ago Today**

Alice Marble defeated Mary Hardwick of England, 6—2, 6—0, in Sea Bright women's tennis final.

**Three Years Ago**

Ralph Flanagan of Miami won 440 yard, 880 yard and mile events in national A. A. U. senior men's swimming championships.

**Five Years Ago**

British won Davis Cup fourth-straight time by defeating Australia, 3 to 2, in Challenge Round at Wimbledon. Fred Perry clinched it by beating Jack Crawford, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

## Quincy Bay Race Week In Second Day's Sailing

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

QUINCY, Mass., July 28—Another fairly stable and light easterly was on deck this afternoon for the yachtsmen in this fourth annual Quincy Bay Race Week.

Once again the Quincy Yacht Club was all set to fire guns on its inside and outside starting lines. After yesterday's season-record-breaking performance of 236 craft, Quincy officials were well pleased with their handling of the opening day of Boston Bay's popular race week.

Large turnouts were recorded in several classes. The Winabouts stole the thunder of top class from the Indians with 36, while the Indians had one more boat than the third-place Hustlers with 33. The International Snipes were only one less in number than the Hustlers.

**Tecumseh Scalps**

Feature engagement yesterday was the Indian Class, and this year's spectacular new Indian, John Dexter's Tecumseth with Harty Sass, former owner of Seminole at the helm, brought home the first scalps of race week.

The start was the traditional traffic jam at the flag end with Jimmy Bonney's Wiwona taking the honors. It wasn't long, however, before Sass worked Tecumseh to the lead under Grape Island, and from that point on it was a question of how much he would stretch the margin on the twice around triangle in Hingham Bay.

Russell Mattern's surprising Cherokee was second with Wiwona third. Walter Perry's Twono, a little off-stride this season, finished fourth for its highest berth, followed by President Chick Graf's Lark, and the season's inter-club leader Paul Ryan's Blue Cloud sailed by Dutch Holland.

**Riplet Roams**

John and Harry Carleton's Riplet roamed home for the gun in the Winabout noise of flapping sails yesterday, when soft spots around Racoon Island spoiled George Curry's front berth with Omaha, which dropped to third. Kent brothers' Why Not, sensational champion a few years back, was second in the return to racing.

A goodly fleet of five of the curve-masted Manchesters made a pretty picture to windward on their heeled start. Young Doug Russell, who only last year represented Savin Hill Yacht Club in the South Shore juniors, picked up Oriental and Speedy on the second haul to windward, warded off determined spinnaker leg drives, and crashed the cannon berth for a 17-second triumph over Oriental, Speedy third.

**Hard Tack Again**

Seibert brothers' Hard Tack again belied its name in the Hustlers with a handy win over John Kerrigan's Ho-Maid, as Bob Perry's Bob Pat hit the line for the third berth.

Bob Kirkland's Tartan gained the top spot in the International Stars, with Alan Donklin's Nala II second. It was a return to form for Kirkland, who was the Marblehead Race Week sensation last summer.

Clint Ferguson's Breezin Thru, without the outboard motor boat champion at the helm, was brought home in first place by Harold Warner in the Adams Class. Jimmy Wills hit the gun berth again in the Snipes. And Robert Skahan's WIND was the Radio Class victor.

Tomorrow the racing fleet switches to Quincy Bay and the Wollaston Yacht Club. Wollaston has two days of racing, and then Squantum concludes the week on Thursday.

### Braves

**Yesterday**

**First Game**

| BOSTON | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hassett 1b | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 0 |
| Waner rf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Cooney cf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sisti 3b | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| West lf | 5 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Rowell 2b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Roberge 3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| Miller ss | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| E Moore rf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Demaree rf | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Masi c | 5 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Berres c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Errickson p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| *Tobin | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Posedel p | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Earley p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 41 | 12 | 14 | 29 | 27 | 16 | 3 |
| ST. LOUIS | | | | | | | |
| Crespi 2b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| T. Moore cf | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hopp, lf | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Mize 1b | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Slaughter rf | 5 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Brown 3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| W. Cooper c | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Marion ss | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| †Padgett | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lake ss | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Warneke p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shoun p | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lanier p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| ‡Triplett | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| M. Cooper p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nahem p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 40 | 10 | 14 | 24 | 27 | 13 | 2 |

*Batted for Errickson in fourth. †Batted for Marion in seventh. ‡Batted for Lanier in eighth.

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | —12 |
| St. Louis | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | —10 |

Runs batted in, West 2, Miller 2, T. Moore, W. Cooper 2, Masi 4, Slaughter 2, Demaree, Posedel, Waner, Mize. Two base hits, West 2, W. Cooper, Sisti, Miller, Masi, Waner, Hopp, Slaughter. Three base hits, Mize 2. Home runs, Demaree, Masi 2, Slaughter. Stolen base, Hopp. Sacrifice, Shoun. Double plays, Roberge and Hassett; Hopp, Marion and Crespi; Lanier, Brown and Mize. Left on bases, Boston 9; St. Louis 7. Bases on balls, by Errickson 1, by Posedel 2, by Warneke 3, by Shoun 2, by Lanier 1, by M. Cooper 1. Struck out, by Earley 1, by Shoun 1, by Lanier 1, by M. Cooper 1. Hits, off Errickson 6 in 3 innings; off Posedel 7 in 5 innings; off Earley 1 in 1 inning; off Warneke 3 (none out in 1st inning); off Shoun 7 in 5⅔ innings; off Lanier 1 in 2⅓ innings; off M. Cooper 2 in ⅓ inning; off Nahem 1 in ⅔ inn.ng. Wild pitch, Nahem. Winning pitcher, Posedel. Losing pitcher, Shoun. Time 2h. 51m. Umpires, Jorda, Barr and Sears.

**Second Game**

| ST. LOUIS | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crespi 2b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| T Moore cf | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Triplett lf | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Hopp lf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mize 1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Slaughter rf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Brown 3b | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Marion ss | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Mancuso c | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Krist p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gumbert p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 29 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 27 | 10 | 2 |
| BOSTON | | | | | | | |
| Hassett 1b | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Waner cf | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Sisti 3b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| West lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Miller ss | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rowell 2b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| E Moore rf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Berres c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| *Demaree | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Johnson p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Earley p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| †Masi | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 37 | 6 | 11 | 15 | 24 | 10 | 1 |

*Batted for Berres in ninth. †Batted for Earley in ninth.

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | 8 |
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | 6 |

Runs batted in, Rowell 2, Krist, Crespi, Mize, Miller 2, T. Moore 2, Triplett, Masi, Waner, Slaughter. Two-base hits, Krist, T. Moore 2, E. Moore. Home runs, Miller, Slaughter. Sacrifices, Triplett, Marion 3. Double play, Mize, Marion and Mize. Left on base, Boston 6, St. Louis 4. Base on balls, by Johnson 2, by Krist 2. Struck out, by Johnson, by Earley, by Krist 2. Hits, off Johnson 11 in 7 innings (none out in 8th); off Earley, 0 in 1 inning; off Krist, 10 in 8 (none out in 9th); off Gumbert, 1 in 1 inning. Winning pitcher, Krist. Losing pitcher, Johnson. Time, 3h. 3m. Umpires, Barr, Sears and Jorda. Attendance, 13,631.

## National A. A. U. Events

The national A. A. U. 30 kilometer championship run will be held at Amsterdam, N. Y., on August 23rd. It originally had been scheduled to be held at Canton, N. Y., on July 26. Barney Gedwillas won the race last year but will not defend his title. Entry blanks may be secured from Jack Minnoch, Amsterdam Recorder, Amsterdam, New York.

* * *

The national A. A. U. long distance swimming championships for men, individual and team, will take place at Fall River, Mass., on August 21. The event will be jointly sponsored by the Pioneer Aquatic Club and the American Legion. Steve Wozniak of Buffalo will defend his individual crown while the Canton Sea Lions will attempt to repeat in the team competition.

* * *

Peyton Jordan and Hubert Kerns of the Southern California A. A. sprinter and quarter-miler, will sail from Jamaica on July 31 after competing in three track meets there for the benefit of the British War Relief. Their A. A. U.-sponsored tour was a highly successful one.

* * *

Within another fortnight the national A. A. U. swimming championships for men and women will be staged. The men will compete at St. Louis on August 8, 9 and 10 with the women competing at High Point, N. C., a week later, August 15, 16 and 17. All of America's crack performers will take part in the two meets.

* * *

The national defense program has revived Tug of War as a conditioning medium and there has been great activity in this sport throughout the country. Hence the national A. A. U. Tug of War championship at Detroit, Aug. 16, is expected to attract its finest entry in years.

## Lou Gregory Wins

MEDWAY, Mass. (AP) — Lou Gregory, of New York's Millrose A. A., won the 15-mile road race here Saturday, covering the course in 1h. 28m. 13s.

Johnny Kelley, Arlington marathoner, finished second in 1:29.02. Les Pawson, of Pawtucket, finished eighth, and Clarence De Mar, veteran marathoner, wound up 13th in the field of 38.

## *The Christian Science Monitor Views the News*

**For Tuesday, July 29**
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

## *Christian Science Program*

**For Tuesday, July 29**

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, (1510kc), Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

## Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

8:15 p. m. — WRUL — (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

## *Short Waves in Boston*

WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code practice (for beginners).
7:30 p. m.—International Morse Code practice (for advanced students).
8:15 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will program; News; English instruction; Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Gordon Gifford, Baritone; Melodies by Miller.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; "Sports Page"; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rhythmic Melodies; Barry Winton's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; Barry Winton's Orch.

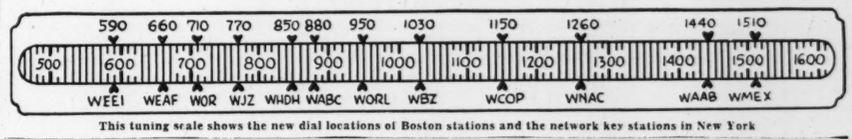
## *Today on Short Waves*

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"Hello, Children!" A Program for the children evacuated from the British Isles to Canada and the United States. GSC, 9.58 meg., 3.13 m.; GSD, 11.77 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—BBC Military Band. GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RW96, 15.41 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English; "Les Dchinnes" by Cesar Francl; Marta Blaha, Pianoforte and Symphony Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12 meg. 32.8 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views, Lindley Fraser. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.
Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Report. JLU4, 11.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Club of Notions. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Peru Today; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.03 meg., 49.6 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

**Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.**

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 News for Women. .. | "Orphans of Divorce".. | "Against the Storm" .. | Sports Comment .... | Sports and Music .... |
| 3:15 Treasury of Song .. | "Honeymoon Hill"; sk. .. | "Ma Perkins"; sketch .. | Dance Orchestra; Music | Sports and Music .... |
| 3:30 News; "Sketchbook" .. | "John's Other Wife" .... | "The Guiding Light" .... | Dance Orchestra; Music | Sports and Music .... |
| 3:45 Lecture Hall .... | "Just Plain Bill"..... | "Vic and Sade"; sketch. | Dance Orchestra; Music | Sports and Music .... |
| 4:00 "Around the Hub". | Club Matinee: variety.. | "Backstage Wife" .... | Gypsy Caravan .... | "Melody Mirror" .... |
| 4:15 Emery Deutsch's Or. | Club Matinee: variety.. | "Stella Dallas"; drama.. | Harold Turner, pianist. | "Melody Mirror" .... |
| 4:30 Accent on Music .. | Club Matinee: variety.. | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | Highlights and Halftones | John Kiley, organist .... |
| 4:45 Concert Orchestra .. | Club Matinee: News .... | "Young Widder Brown" | Children's musical prgm | Comic Page Club .... |
| 5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk. | Ireene Wicker, story .... | Home of the Brave" .... | Sports Matinee ..... | "Melody Mirror" .... |
| 5:15 "The Goldbergs" .. | "A to Z in Novelty" .... | "Portia Faces Life" .... | Sports Matinee ..... | "Melody Mirror" .... |
| 5:30 "The O'Neills" .... | Drama Behind the News | "We, the Abbotts" .... | Sports Matinee ..... | "Melody Mirror" .... |
| 5:45 Burl Ives, songs... | "Don Winslow" ..... | "Jack Armstrong" ..... | Frank Ryan, sports .... | Five Star News ..... |
| 6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news | News: Music: Weather.. | News Service ..... | Dinner Concert ..... | Dance Time ..... |
| 6:15 Hedda Hopper .... | Tropical Moods ..... | Sports Roundup ..... | Dinner Concert ..... | Dance Time ..... |
| 6:30 Paul Sullivan .... | Baseball Scores: Music.. | "Mus cal Rendezvous" .. | News Service ..... | Dinner Music ..... |
| 6:45 **The World Today** | Lowell Thomas, news .... | "Musical Rendezvous" .. | Sports; "Memory Lane". | Sports reports ..... |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" ... | "This Is the Show" .... | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. .... | Male Quartet ..... |
| 7:15 Freddie Gibson .... | 'This Is the Show" .... | News of the World ..... | "Pu Manchu"; sketch. | Five Star News ..... |
| 7:30 "Blondie"; comedy | **"Cavalcade of America"; historical drama** | "Inside of Sports" .... | "Lone Ranger"; sketch.. | Wonderland Salutes .... |
| 7:45 serial drama .... | | Walter Kidder, songs .. | "Lone Ranger"; sketch.. | Glenn Miller's Orchestra |
| 8:00 Report to the | "The World's Best"; | **James Melton; Francia** | "Contact," with Dave | Navy Yard Band ..... |
| 8:15 Nation ..... | drama ..... | **White; orchestra** .. | Elman; music ..... | Navy Yard Band ..... |
| 8:30 "Gay Nineties Re- | "True or False" ..... | **Margaret Speaks, so-** | Boake Carter, news .... | Civilian Defense Prgrm |
| 8:45 vue"; Elmer Davis | "True or False" ..... | **prano; orchestra** .... | Public Safety talk .... | Claude Thornhill's Orch |
| 9:00 "Forecast"; drama. | Frontline Headlines ... | "Doctor I. Q."; quiz | Gabriel Heatter, news. | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:15 "Forecast"; drama. | **"Basin Street Society"** | program ..... | News Service ..... | |
| 9:30 "Forecast"; drama. | News Here and Abroad. | "What Burns You Up"; | **Raymond Gram Swing** | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:45 "Forecast"; drama. | Ted Steele's Novachord | Frances Scott, m. c. | Mary Small's Orchestra. | |
| 10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or. | "Famous Jury Trials"; | Percy Faith's Orchestra; | Network Sports ..... | Five Star News ..... |
| 10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or. | dramatization ..... | vocalists; chorus .... | Network Sports ..... | Roly Rogers' Orchestra.. |
| 10:30 **Civilian Defense** | National Radio Forum .. | **Colonel Frank Knox** | Network Sports ..... | Roly Rogers' Orchestra.. |
| 10:45 News; Sports .... | National Radio Forum .. | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Network Sports ..... | Tom Dorsey's Orchestra. |
| 11:00 Weather; Music .. | News: Music ..... | News Service ..... | Network Sports ..... | "Melted Gold"; drama.. |
| 11:15 Master Works of | Weather: "Music You | Local news: Weather .. | Ray Herbeck's Orchestra | "Melted Gold"; drama.. |
| 11:30 Music; Charlie | Want"; records ..... | Barry Winton's Orch. .. | Radio Newsreel from | "Day's End" ..... |
| 11:45 Spivak's Orchestra | "Music You Want" .... | Barry Winton's Orch. .. | London. Arthur Mann .. | "Day's End"; News .... |

## *Tuesday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | News: Musical Clock ... | "Sunrise Special"; organ | "Musical Clock" ..... | ..... |
| 7:15 Uncle Ezra; News. | Musical Clock; news | News comment ..... | "Musical Clock" ..... | ..... |
| 7:30 Music; News .... | "Musical Clock" ..... | 'George and Dixie,' songs | News Service ..... | ..... |
| 7:45 News; weather .... | News; weather ..... | "Musical Clock" ..... | Bailey Axton, songs .. | ..... |
| 8:00 **The World Today** | Chet Gaylord songs .... | News Service ..... | "Eight Bells" ..... | Five Star News ..... |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot .... | Morning Toast .... | Weather; news ..... | "Morning Watch" ..... | Post Exchange ..... |
| 8:30 "Rowdy Revue" .. | headline News; Morning | "Musical Roundup" .. | Andrew Jacobson's | Post Exchange ..... |
| 8:45 "Rowdy Revue" .. | Toast; music; talk .... | "Musical Roundup" .. | Rhythm; orchestra .... | Farm and Home News .. |
| 9:00 "Home Planning" .. | News; recordings ..... | News and Rhythm ..... | News ..... | Zelma Larsson's Music .. |
| 9:15 "Listen, Ladies" .. | "The Breakfast Club" .. | Food news ..... | "Merry-Go-Round" ..... | Zelma Larsson's Music .. |
| 9:30 "Listen, Ladies" .. | "The Breakfast Club" .. | Concert Internationale .. | "Choir Loft" ..... | "Your Morning Pick-Up" |
| 9:45 Hymn recital .... | Shopping news ..... | "Musical Roundup" .. | Concert Internationale | orchestra ..... |
| 10:00 By Kathleen Norris | Helen Hiett, News .... | "Bess Johnson" ..... | N. E. Cupboard ..... | Studio talk ..... |
| 10:15 "Myrt and Marge" .. | New; "Hum and Strum" | Ellen Randolph" ..... | "Musical Early Edition | "Handy Andy" ..... |
| 10:30 "Stepmother" .... | Clark Dennis, tenor... | "Bachelor's Children" .. | "Singing Strings" ..... | "Shopping With You" .. |
| 10:45 Food Fair ..... | Prescott Presents" .... | "The Road of Life" .... | Studio Speaker ..... | "Shopping With You" .. |
| 11:00 Mary Lee Taylor... | "Home Forum"; talk. | "Marv Marlin" ..... | News Commentator ..... | Beauty Hints ..... |
| 11:15 "Man I Married" .. | Family Circle ..... | Pepper Young's Family | Ruth Moss, interview | Erwin Yeo, organist .. |
| 11:30 Big Sister; sketch.. | Two Men and a Girl .... | "The Goldbergs" ..... | Melody Strings" ..... | **Christian Science Prgrm** |
| 11:45 "Ma Perkins" .... | Weather; music ..... | "David Harum"; sketch | News Reporter ..... | Five Star News ..... |
| 12:00 Kate Smith, talk .. | News; musicale ..... | "Gene and Glenn" .... | John B. Hughes, News .. | "Rhythm Revue" ..... |
| 12:15 "A Girl Marries" .. | 'Jack Berch's Gang" .. | "Musical Roundup" .. | Dept. of Agriculture .. | Rhythm Revue" ..... |
| 12:30 Helen Trent; sketch | National Farm and | Singin' Sam ..... | "Italian Melodies" .... | News; Weather; Music .. |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" .. | Home Hour; news; | "Musical Roundup" .. | "Italian Melodies" .... | **'Monitor Views the News'** |
| 1:00 "Life Beautiful" .. | features; speakers .... | News Service ..... | "We Are Always Young" | "Musical Mailbox" with |
| 1:15 "Woman in White" .. | Agricultural news, .... | "As the Twig Is Bent" .. | Government Girl ..... | Vivienne Cameron |
| 1:30 "Right to Happiness" | What's on the Air" .... | Marjorie Mills; house- | "Front Page Farrell" .. | Melody Moods ..... |
| 1:45 "Road of Life" .... | News; weather ..... | hold talk ..... | "I'll Find My Way" .... | Melodic Moods ..... |
| 2:00 Dramatic sketch .... | U. S. Army Band ..... | "Light of the World" .. | Admiral Ernest A. King | "Care of Animals," talk |
| 2:15 Joyce Jordan .... | U. S. Army Band ..... | "The Mystery Man" .... | "Don Artiste" ..... | Orchestra; trio .... |
| 2:30 You're the Expert .. | "The Munros"; sketch.. | "Valiant Lady" ..... | Sports Comment ..... | Gleb Yellin's Orchestra. |
| 2:45 "Kate Hopkins" .... | "Midstream"; sketch .. | "Grimm's Daughter" .... | Baseball Interviews .... | Five Star News ..... |
| 3:00 Swing Serenade .... | "Orphans of Divorce" .. | "Against the Storm" .. | Boston Red Sox-St. Louis | Sports and music .... |
| 3:15 Frank Parker, tenor | "Honeymoon Hill" .... | "Ma Perkins"; sketch. | Browns baseball game | Sports and music .... |
| 3:30 News; Sketchbook .. | "John's Other Wife" .... | "The Guiding Light" .. | Boston Red Sox-St. Louis | Sports and music .... |
| 3:45 "In Transition" .... | "Just Plain Bill" ..... | "Vic and Sade" ..... | Browns baseball game | Sports and music .... |
| 4:00 Around the Hub. .... | Club Matinee: variety. | "Backstage Wife"; sk.. | Boston Red Sox-St. Louis | "Melody Mirror" .... |
| 4:15 "Music in the Air" .. | Club Matinee: variety. | "Stella Dallas" ..... | Browns baseball game | "Melody Mirror" .... |
| 4:30 "Music in the Air" .. | Club Matinee: variety. | "Lorenzo Jones" ..... | Boston Red Sox-St. Louis | "Melody Mirror" .... |
| 4:45 Burl Ives, songs. .... | Club Matinee: News .... | "Young Widder Brown" | Browns baseball game | "Comic Page Club" .... |
| 5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk. | Children's story ..... | "Home of the Brave" .. | Sports Matinee ..... | "Melody Mirror" .... |
| 5:15 "The Goldbergs" .. | "From A to Z in

# Next Southern California Football Coach Will Have Good Material on Hand

## Selective Service Draft Will Not Hamper Trojans

**Pacific Coast Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Headman Howard H. Jones, University of Southern California football mentor, who passed on yesterday, was not too concerned over the prospect of losing good material to the draft. The next coach to take the duties of the highly respected Jones will have good material with which to work.

A study of the team's roster for next season showed that although just over one third of the squad is registered under the Selective Service Draft, only three first stringers—Quarterback Bob Robertson, Left Half Bill Bundy, and Right End Bob Jones—have reached draft age. All will be seniors this fall.

Of the other eight tentative Trojan first-string men for 1941, two of them are 18 years old, two are 19, and four are 20.

A breakdown of the Trojan condition for the coming season shows that 14 lettermen of last year will not return. However, 13 former lettermen again will put on their uniform come September, 24 freshman lettermen will graduate into varsity company, and 19 non-letter winners and junior college transfers will try for berths on the team.

Coach Dean Cromwell, track and field coach, announced last week that his 1942 team will have three leaders.

A recent vote for captain by the 27 letter winners of the 1941 squad resulted in a tie between Leroy Weed, miler; Mel Bleeker, broad jumper, and Art Kacewicz, high hurdler.

Only nine of the lettermen of 1941 were lost by graduation, and with two thirds of the squad returning next spring, the Trojans will start the 1942 season favored to win their eighth straight national intercollegiate championship.

Ab Jenkins, sportsman-mayor of Salt Lake City, was in town the other day telling of his plans for an endurance and speed automobile run on Bonneville Salt Flats Aug. 4.

Jenkins, who already has done 3,868.14 in 24 hours, will attempt to boost it to 4,000 miles for that time. He also is confident that he can shatter various speed marks along the way.

The racer will do most of the driving in the attempt. He will have as his relief driver in the attempt his 21-year-old son, Marvin. They expect to average 167 miles per hour.

At a recent luncheon here sponsored by Earl B. Gilmore, Jenkins said that during his runs on the Flats his pit crew changes four wheels, checks the oil, pours in 85 gallons of gasoline, cleans the windshield, and greases the car in 22 seconds.

**Sports Spurts**—John Kimbrough, the Texas Aggies' football sensation, on a recent visit to Hollywood gave serious consideration to appearing in pictures. He glowed with confidence when a film executive commented favorably on his appearance and other important factors. But when the mogul said that the audience wouldn't be able to understand Kimbrough, the footballer quickly rose to a point of order. He stated that he had just finished 15 years of schooling in which he had majored in public speaking and English. "It's a fine thing," he said. "I had to come to Hollywood to learn I didn't know how to talk."

Batteries have been announced for the coming Comedians-Leading Men Baseball game at Hollywood's ball park next month. They will be Keye Luke, pitcher, and Edgar Kennedy, catcher, for the Comedians, and Preston Foster, pitcher, and Anthony Quinn, catcher, for the Leading Men. . . . Bill Smith, Jr., who broke 12 world swimming records in less than a month recently, shattered another one last week—the 800-meter freestyle in 9:50.9. **A. S., 3d.**

## Many Regattas in August

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The combined Gold Cup-National Sweepstakes two-day racing program at Red Bank, N. J., on Aug. 16 and 17 will highlight a heavy August schedule that brings the 1941 motorboat regatta season to its climax. More than a half-hundred approved and sanctioned inboard and outboard races will be held on inland waters throughout the country during the month.

Inclusion of the 38th running of the historic Gold Cup on the Red Bank program makes the Shrewsbury River carnival easily the year's outstanding motorboat regatta. The Gold cup was brought to Red Bank through the efforts of Horace E. Dodge, Jr., and the addition of this classic to the National Sweepstakes Trophy event and other Shrewsbury fixtures will attract the cream of the Nation's ranking motorboat racers.

**Sectional Races**

Cruiser as well as hydroplane and runabout contests are scheduled on the August inboard regatta calendar and there are a sprinkling of sectional championships in the substantial list of outboard races carded. The Pacific Coast outboard divisionals will be decided at Seattle, Wash., on Aug. 16-17, and on Aug. 17 the Central divisionals will be staged at Columbus, Ohio.

Cruiser races include the Captain Billop run around Staten Island in the East and a predicted log event at Sacramento, Calif. Strictly inboard regattas will be run at Miles River, Md.; Long Beach, N. Y.; Picton and Hamilton, Ontario, and Baltimore, Md., during the month. The schedule follows:

**August Inboard Regatias**

1-2—Miles River Yacht Club, St. Michaels, Md. 3—Lido Country Club, Long Beach, N. Y. 3—Capt. Billop Cruiser Race Around Staten Island, N. Y. 3—Maryland Yacht Club Cruiser Race, Miles River to Baltimore. 4-5—Prince Edward Yacht Club, Picton, Ontario. 7—Lake Ponchatrain, New Orleans, La. 9-10—Solomons Island Yacht Club, Solomons, Md. 16—Gold Cup Championships, Red Bank, N. J. 17—National Sweepstakes, Red Bank, N. J. 23—Ocean City Yacht Club, Ocean City, N. J. 23—Royal Hamilton Yacht Club, Hamilton, Ontario. 23-24—Baltimore Yacht Club, Baltimore, Md. 30—Predicted Log Cruiser Race, Sacramento, Calif. 30—Yacht Club of Stone Harbor, Stone Harbor, N. J.

**August Outboard Regatias**

2—Big Moose Sports Assn., Big Moose, N. Y. 2-3—Polson, Montana. 2-3—Chautauqua Lake, New York. 2-3—Marshfield, Ore. 3—Saranac Boat and Waterways Club, Saranac Lake, N. Y. 3—Fremont, Wis. 3—Fairmont, Minn. 3—Taunton, Mass. 9-10—Devil's Lake, Ore. 9-10—Solomon's Island, Md. 10—Crossville, Tenn. 10—West End Boat Club, Chester, Pa. 10—Menasha, Wis. 10—Long Beach, Calif. 16-17—Red Bank, N. J. 16-17—Pacific Coast Divisionals, Seattle, Wash. 17—Central Divisional Championships, Columbus, Ohio. 17—Gunpersville, Ala. 17—Forest Lake, Minn. 17—Lake Taneycomo, Springfield, Mo. 23—Ocean City, N. J. 24—Beardstown, Ill. 30—Stone Harbor, N. J. 31—Marion, Ind. 31—Emporia, Kans. 31—Peoria, Ill. 31—Whitefish, Mont.

## Over-Emphasis

TAMPA, Fla. (AP)—Ken Grable, Tampa golfer, played a 36-hole match in the final of the city four-ball tournament at the Forest Hills Course, the match ending at 3:30 p. m.

Then he sped nine miles to the Temple Terrace links where he won the Florida West Coast newspaper tournament with a one-over-par 73.

In between times he won the driving contest with three pokes averaging 231 yards.

And after the round he won the pitching and putting prize.

## Public Aquacade

NEW YORK (AP)—Remember the Aquacade where beautiful mermaids entertained visitors at the New York World's Fair in 1939-1940?

Well, if you're coming to New York this summer you can swim there yourself.

As a part of Flushing Meadow Park, the Aquacade property became a municipal swimming pool. Park officials expect 6,500 persons to swim there each week for the rest of the summer.

## New Club Manager

S. Gardner Sleeper, for 22 years manager of The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., and for six years manager of the Eastern Yacht Club at Marblehead, Mass., has taken over similar duties at the Coonamessett Club at Hatchville, near Camp Edwards.

## Earl Dutch Clark Released as Lion

DETROIT, July 28 (AP)—Coach Earl (Dutch) Clark of the Cleveland Rams was given his release by the Detroit Lions, the National Professional Football League team that he quarterbacked to a championship in 1935.

The release will enable Clark, who joined the Rams after several seasons as coach of the Lions, to enter games as a player against his former team mates if he chooses to become a player-coach this season at Cleveland.

## Yesterday's Stars

*By the Associated Press*

**Red Ruffing, Yankees, and Thornton Lee, White Sox**—Ruffing checked Chicago on eight hits in opener of double-header, Lee stopped Yankee winning streak with steady hurling in nightcap.

**Paul Derringer, Reds, and John Podgajny, Phillies**—Cincinnati star pitched five-hit shutout in first game; Podgajny came back with four-hitter to win second contest.

**Phil Masi, Braves, and Howard Krist, Cardinals**—Masi hit two home runs to help win opener; Krist pitched and batted way to victory in nightcap.

**Jack Knott and Lester McCrabb, Athletics**—Each pitched seven-hit ball to sweep double-header from Tigers.

**Joe Heving, Indians**—Pitched sit-hit shutout against Red Sox.

**Babe Dahlgren, Cubs**—Singled with bases loaded in four-run rally that beat Giants.

**Maurice Van Robays and Rip Sewell, Pirates** — Van Robays doubled with bases loaded to win first game and repeated feat in second as Sewell pitched five-hit shutout against Dodgers.

**Sid Hudson and Dutch Leonard, Senators**—Hudson allowed only two hits till ninth inning of opener; Leonard stopped Browns on seven hits.

## High-Scoring Game

PAMPA, Texas (AP) — Pampa made 33 hits and defeated Wichita Falls 34-3 in a West Texas-New Mexico Baseball League game.

## Howard Jones Had Success With Elevens

LOS ANGELES, July 28 (AP)—Football Coach Howard Jones passed on yesterday, leaving leaderless the University of Southern California football machine which he made famous.

He had been Southern California's coach since 1925, and since 1934 had been earning $15,000 a year.

There was no immediate action regarding a successor. Willis O. Hunter, Athletic Director, said any appointment would await the return from Washington, D. C., of President Rufus B. von Klein Smid in mid-August.

**Barry May Coach**

Since most coaches have been engaged for the year, however, many informed circles believed Justin M. (Sam) Barry, long Jones' top-ranking assistant, might be given the responsibility of directing the team this fall, at least.

Jones brought Barry here from Iowa in 1929 after he had used him as an assistant at the Hawkeye school. Barry is head baseball and basketball coach.

Jones' coaching record of 29 seasons listed 194 victories, 65 defeats and 21 ties. At Southern California his teams won 121 games, lost 36 and tied 13. Twenty of his players were acclaimed All-America, 11 of them at U. S. C.

**Rose Bowl Victories**

Five Jones-coached Trojan teams represented the Pacific Coast in the Rose Bowl game. All were victorious.

His teams four times broke long victory strings of great Notre Dame elevens, most sensationally in 1931 when the Trojans, trailing 14 to 0, rallied in the final quarter to win 16 to 14.

His most exciting Rose Bowl triumph was the 7-3 defeat of Duke in 1939. Duke, unscored upon all season, led 3-0 in the final minute. Then the Trojans, from deep in their own territory, completed four passes in succession for a touchdown.

**Powerhouse Elevens**

At their height, Jones' teams were the most spectacular powerhouses of gridiron history, well meriting their name, "The Thundering Herd." These power teams beat great Pittsburgh elevens 47 to 14 and 35 to 0 in the Rose Bowl, trampled the University of California, 74 to 0, in a game in which the final quarter had to be shortened to save the Bears, and won by tremendous scores over strong Stanford University elevens.

## Fine Keeps Chess Title With Near Perfect Record

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Reuben Fine of New York retained his national open chess championship saturday with a near perfect record marred only by a draw with Fred Anderson, St. Louis, in his final match of the round-robin tournament.

Herman Steiner, California State champion, defeated L. Walter Stephens, New York, in the closing session to finish in the runner-up spot with a record of 6½ and 2½ against Fine's 8 and 1 mark.

Boris Blumin, New York, finished third, followed in order by Weaver W. Adams, Dedham, Mass.; Fred Anderson, St. Louis; E. W. Marchand, St. Louis; Dr. Bruno W. Schmidt, Detroit; Joseph Rauch, Montreal, Canada; L. Walter Stephens, New York, and George Sturgis, Boston.

### International League

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—Official International League standings:

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 67 | 36 | .650 |
| Buffalo | 66 | 43 | .590 |
| Montreal | 62 | 44 | .585 |
| Rochester | 56 | 48 | .538 |
| Jersey City | 53 | 48 | .525 |
| Syracuse | 45 | 56 | .446 |
| Baltimore | 37 | 60 | .381 |
| Toronto | 28 | 74 | .275 |

### Interstate League

PHILADELPHIA, July 28 (AP)—Interstate League standings, including games of Sunday, July 27:

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hagerstown | 51 | 30 | .630 |
| Harrisburg | 50 | 34 | .595 |
| Trenton | 47 | 35 | .573 |
| Reading | 45 | 36 | .556 |
| Wilmington | 43 | 40 | .518 |
| Allentown | 35 | 53 | .398 |
| Lancaster | 30 | 51 | .370 |
| Bridgeport | 31 | 53 | .369 |

### Southern Association

ATLANTA, July 28 (AP)—Official Southern Association standings, including Sunday's games:

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 76 | 32 | .704 |
| Nashville | 57 | 45 | .559 |
| New Orleans | 54 | 54 | .500 |
| Birmingham | 50 | 54 | .481 |
| Chattanooga | 48 | 55 | .466 |
| Knoxville | 48 | 56 | .462 |
| Little Rock | 40 | 58 | .408 |
| Memphis | 42 | 61 | .408 |

### Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, July 28 (AP)—Eastern League standings, including games of Sunday, July 27:

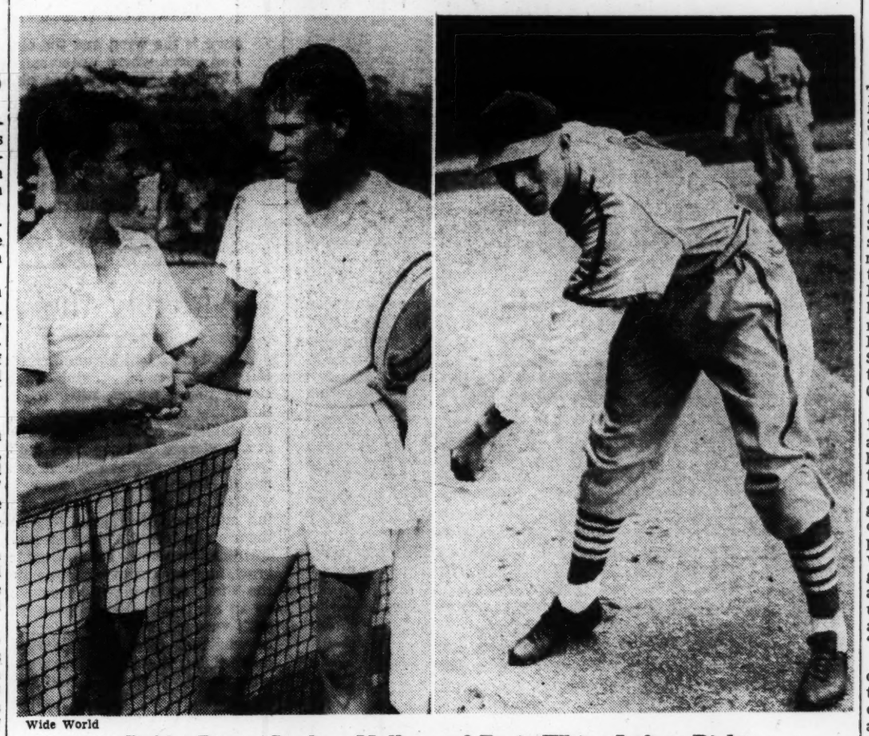
| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wilkes-Barre | 58 | 36 | .617 |
| Williamsport | 55 | 37 | .598 |
| Elmira | 53 | 45 | .541 |
| Scranton | 50 | 47 | .515 |
| Binghamton | 47 | 49 | .490 |
| Albany | 44 | 54 | .449 |
| Springfield | 40 | 54 | .426 |
| Hartford | 32 | 57 | .360 |

### Pacific Coast League

LOS ANGELES, July 28 (AP)—Official Pacific Coast League standing, including Sunday's games:

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sacramento | 75 | 43 | .629 |
| Seattle | 63 | 49 | .563 |
| San Diego | 64 | 51 | .557 |
| Hollywood | 55 | 55 | .500 |
| Los Angeles | 53 | 59 | .473 |
| Oakland | 53 | 61 | .460 |
| San Francisco | 50 | 65 | .435 |
| Portland | 43 | 70 | .381 |

## Stars of the Week



Wide World

**Bobby Riggs, Gardnar Mulloy and Ernie White, Left to Right**

**Bobby Riggs, shaking hands with Gardnar Mulloy, whom he eliminated in the semifinal, defeated Ted Schroeder, Saturday, to win the Sea Bright singles bowl for the fourth time. Right: Ernie White, St. Louis Cardinal rookie pitcher, who defeated the Boston Braves, 9-2, Saturday, thereby winning his fourth-straight victory in five days. He has now won 11 games for the season to date.**

## Brooklyn Slips Further Behind Leaders in Race

*By the Associated Press*

The Brooklyn Dodgers are wobbling on the edge of a precipice—and everybody is wondering whether they will get pushed off, or just fall over of their own accord. They dropped another double-header to the Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday, 4-3 and 8-0, to fall two full games behind the St. Louis Cardinals in the struggle for the National League pennant. A crowd of 40,903 that overflowed behind ropes all around the Forbes Field outfield encouraged the Pirates.

For seven innings, in the opener, portly Fred Fitzsimmons, the veteran Brooklyn knuckleballer, exerted his superiority over the Pittsburghers, but finally had to retire because of the 90-degree heat. Then in the ninth Maurice Van Robays exploded a double with the bases loaded against Curt Davis and won the game.

**Sewell Scores**

In the nightcap, Truett (Rip) Sewell pitched a five-hit shutout and the Buccaneers blasted out eight runs in one big fifth inning during which Van Robays again doubled with the bases filled and Vince Di Maggio hit a homer with two on.

The Dodgers now have lost seven of their past nine contests, while the Pirates, who squeezed back into third place by a single percentage point, have won nine of their past 11, and 23 out of 31. The crisis for Brooklyn may come later this week when the Dodgers invade St. Louis for the last series of their western swing.

**Cardinals Split**

The Cardinals were not especially impressive yesterday in dividing a double-header with the Boston Braves. They lost the first, 12-10, and took the second, 8-6. Boston bunched four runs in the first inning and the same number in the ninth of the first game, and in between Phil Masi hit two home runs and Frank Demaree one. Howard Krist got credit for his eighth victory without defeat in the afterpiece, although he had to be rescued by Harry Gumbert.

Cincinnati split a pair with the Phillies in a "Paul Derringer Day" program. Derringer won the opener, 2-0, with five-hit pitching, but the Reds made only four hits themselves and both runs were scored on a wild pitch by Boom Boom Beck, who hasn't captured a verdict this year. John Podgajny then held the Reds to four hits in the nightcap and triumphed 8-1. Bucky Walters was charged with the defeat.

**Cubs Triumph**

The Chicago Cubs stopped the New York Giants in a single tilt, 9-2. Vern Olsen and Jake Mooty held the Terrymen to seven hits.

In the American League, the New York Yankees finally were beaten after winning nine in a row. They took the first half of a doubleheader from the Chicago White Sox, 9-5, but lost the second, 7-3, to Lefty Thornton Lee. This still left them 11½ games in front of the Cleveland Indians.

The big Sunday crowd of 52,304 sweltering fans showed most concern about the hitting of Joe Di Maggio. He connected for a towering triple in the opener and hit his 23rd homer, a double and a single in the second. He now has hit safely in 66 of his last 67 games, 10 in a row since his record streak was stopped at 56.

**Heving Effective**

Cleveland salvaged a 4-0 decision out of its Boston series with Joe Heving holding the Red Sox to six hits and getting timely hitting support.

The big noise in the junior circuit, however, continued to come from Philadelphia, where the Athletics swept a double bill from the Detroit Tigers, 8-1 and 7-0, to advance into an almost exact tie with the White Sox for fourth place. Jack Knott and Les McCrabb each pitched seven-hit ball and neither yielded a walk during a great pitching show backed by timely hitting. The A's have won seven of their past eight encounters.

Washington advanced out of the cellar at the expense of the St. Louis Browns, whom the Senators trimmed twice, 4-3 and 5-3. Sid Hudson permitted only two hits until the ninth inning of the first game. In the nightcap Dutch Leonard produced a steady seven-hit job.

### Did You Know?

**There were six no-hit games in the big leagues in 1915, four in '16 and five the following season, for a total of 15 over a three-year period,**

## Week-End Sports in Brief

*By the Associated Press*

**Tennis**

SEA BRIGHT, N. J.—Bobby Riggs of Chicago won Sea Bright Bowl by overwhelming Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., 6—4, 6—4, 6—0, in men's final. Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke of New York defeated Helen Bernhard of New York in women's final, 6—8, 6—2, 7—5.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—Catherine Wolfe of Elkhart, Ind., twice runner-up in the West Virginia open tennis tournament, won the women's singles title in a straight-set triumph over Helen Marlowe of Los Angeles, Calif., 6—3, 6—3.

**Golf**

ST. PAUL—Horton Smith shot 63—nine under par—on final round to capture first prize of $1,600 in St. Paul open with 72-hole total of 276.

TROY, N. Y.—Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie retains New York State amateur title by defeating Tommy Pierce of Vermont 1 up in 36-hole final.

**Rowing**

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont.—Westsides of Buffalo won team championship for second-straight year in fifty-ninth annual Royal Canadian Henley Regatta. Ted Dubois of Winnipeg captured singles sculling title.

### American Association

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP)—Official American Association standings:

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minneapolis | 60 | 39 | .606 |
| Columbus | 57 | 41 | .582 |
| Louisville | 58 | 46 | .558 |
| Kansas City | 52 | 46 | .531 |
| Indianapolis | 51 | 53 | .490 |
| Toledo | 50 | 52 | .490 |
| St. Paul | 44 | 57 | .436 |
| Milwaukee | 32 | 70 | .314 |

### National League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 61 | 33 | .649 | |
| Brooklyn | 59 | 35 | .628 | 2 |
| Pittsburgh | 48 | 41 | .539 | 10½ |
| Cincinnati | 49 | 42 | .538 | 10½ |
| New York | 45 | 42 | .517 | 12½ |
| Chicago | 42 | 50 | .457 | 18 |
| Boston | 37 | 54 | .407 | 22½ |
| Philadelphia | 23 | 67 | .256 | 36 |

**Results July 26**

**St. Louis 9, Boston 2.**
**Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 2.**
**Chicago 5, New York 3.**
**Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 2.**

**Results July 27**

**Chicago 9, New York 2.**
**Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 0.**
**Philadelphia 8, Cincinnati 1.**
**Pittsburgh 4, Brooklyn 3.**
**Pittsburgh 8, Brooklyn 0.**
**Boston 12, St. Louis 10.**
**St. Louis 8, Boston 6.**

## *Mrs. Cooke And Riggs Capture Tennis Honors*

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., July 28 (AP)—Bobby Riggs and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke are King and Queen of the 54th annual Sea Bright Invitation tennis tournament, and the experts are predicting that they'll march unmolested to the national throne.

Mrs. Cooke, the former Bostonian and now of New York who captured her first Sea Bright title eight years ago, joined Riggs on the winner's pedestal yesterday by outfighting a rival New Yorker, Helen Bernhard, in a three-set battle, 6—8, 6—2, 7—5. Riggs won his laurel on Saturday by trouncing Ted Schroeder in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4, 6—0.

**Dropped Only One Set**

Riggs and Mrs. Cooke dropped only one set each in their title marches although Mrs. Cooke had to play championship tennis to avert an upset.

By polishing off Schroeder, the former national champion became the first player in the tournament's 54-year history to win the coveted Sea Bright singles bowl for the fourth time—an achievement which escaped such stars as Bill Tilden, Vinnie Richards and Ellsworth Vines.

Today the titleholders parted ways, Riggs leading the men's field into the annual Southampton, L. I., tournament and Mrs. Cooke heading the feminine contingent in the annual Maidstone Club matches at East Hampton, L. I.

**McNeill, Parker Out**

Missing from the men's array at Southampton will be Don McNeill, national singles champion, and Frankie Parker, the national clay court king, both of whom were upset early in the Sea Bright tourney.

McNeill, at a loss to explain his disappointing showing this year, feels the rest may help. Parker wants to practice for the annual Eastern grass court championships at Rye, N. Y.

Accompanying Riggs will be Schroeder, Gardnar Mulloy, who lost to Riggs in the semifinals here, and Wayne Sabin, who was ousted in the semifinals by Schroeder. All of the leading feminine performers are expected to play at East Hampton.

**Sea Bright Finals**

**Men's Singles**

Robert L. Riggs, Jr., defeated Frederick R. Schroeder, 6—4, 6—4, 6—0.

**Women's Singles**

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke defeated Helen Bernhard, 6—8, 6—2, 7—5.

**Men's Doubles**

Donald McNeill and Frank Parker defeated Wayne Sabin and Gardnar Mulloy, 9—7, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1.

**Women's Doubles**

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke and Margaret Osborne defeated Pauline Betz and Dorothy Bundy 6—4, 5—7, 6—2.

**Mixed Doubles**

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke and John Kramer defeated Virginia Wolfenden and Frank Kovacs 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

### American League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 65 | 29 | .691 | |
| Cleveland | 54 | 41 | .568 | 11½ |
| Boston | 49 | 44 | .527 | 15½ |
| Philadelphia | 45 | 48 | .484 | 19½ |
| Chicago | 46 | 49 | .484 | 19½ |
| Detroit | 44 | 53 | .454 | 22½ |
| Washington | 36 | 55 | .396 | 27½ |
| St. Louis | 36 | 56 | .391 | 28 |

**Results July 26**

**Boston 4, Cleveland 3.**
**New York 11, Chicago 3.**
**Detroit 4, Philadelphia 2.**
**St. Louis 6, Washington 5.**

**Results July 27**

**Cleveland 4, Boston 0.**
**Philadelphia 8, Detroit 1.**
**Philadelphia 7, Detroit 0.**
**Washington 4, St. Louis 3.**
**Washington 5, St. Louis 3.**
**New York 9, Chicago 5.**
**Chicago 7, New York 3.**

Dick Plasman has signed to play his fifth season at end for the Chicago Bears of pro football.

## Horton Smith Uses Putter For Win at Keller Course

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 28 (AP)—The most phenomenal putting touch in golf today belongs to Horton Smith—a player apparently destined to go down in the records as the greatest greens player this era has produced.

There is little argument among the stars with whom he plays that Smith is the best putter golf has seen in years. There was no argument yesterday on that point among the 7,000 spectators who saw the Pinehurst, N. C., professional turn his wizardry into a great final-round 63 that brought him the St. Paul open championship and its $1,600 first money on a 72-hole total of 276, 12 under Keller Course's par.

After coming out of Missouri in 1929 to blaze his way to 12 titles and some $30,000, Smith for years has concentrated on putting. Yesterday, before each of his last rounds, he was on the practice green. Shortly afterward the magic of his "wand" turned what appeared to be a lean three-days work into gold. He had 10 one-putt greens. He made only one bogie and eight birdies. And he wound up his show with a 12-foot putt for an eagle at the 18th that was the "pay-off."

Ralph Guldahl, twice national open champion and long one of the game's great finishers, could get only a birdie at No. 18—finishing a stroke back at 277. Smith's four rounds were 69-74-70 and 63, the last being nine under par. Guldahl's rounds were 68-71-69-69. Smith's finish pulled him from far back at 54 holes to first place at the finish.

Jimmy Thomson of Chicopee, Mass., finished third at 279 on final rounds of 68-71. Ben Hogan carded 280, bringing to 52 the number of consecutive tourneys in which this game's leading money winner has finished in the cash. Also 280 shooters were Johnny Bulla, Chicago, and Joe Coria, St. Paul, early pace setter who faltered with a final round 74.

Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C., and Byron Nelson of Toledo, landed in the 281 bracket, followed by Lloyd Mangrum of Monterey Park, Calif., at 282 and three 283 shooters—George Dawson of Chicago, low amateur, and Ky Laffoon of Miami, Okla., and Sam Snead of Hot Springs, Va.

In all, 20 players smashed Keller's par of 288 for the route.

**Principal money winners in the $7,500 St. Paul open golf championship at Keller Course:**

Horton Smith, Pinehurst N. C., (276) $1,600.
Ralph Guldahl, Rancho Santa Fe, Calif., (277) $1,050.
Jimmy Thomson, Chicopee, Mass., (279) $800.
Ben Hogan, Hershey, Pa., John Bulla, Chicago, and Joe Coria, St. Paul (each scored 280) $466.66 each.
Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C., and Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, (each scored 281) $277.50 each.
Lloyd Mangrum, Monterey Park, Calif., (282) $230.
George Dawson, Chicago (amateur) scored 283.
Ky Laffoon, Miami, Okla., and Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va., (each scored 283) $170 each.

## Former Titlists Send Entries For National Amateur

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—The United States Golf Association has announced that four former champions, including defending champion Dick Chapman, are among the 180 players whose entries have been received for the amateur championship Aug. 25-30 at the Omaha (Neb.) Field Club. Entries close at the U. S. G. A.'s New York office at 4 p. m. (E. S. T.), next Friday, Aug. 1.

Chapman, now stationed as an athletic instructor at the Army Air Field at Montgomery, Ala., entered from the Winged Foot Club at Mamaroneck, N. Y., where he won the title in 1940. The other ex-champions, all of them exempt from the sectional qualifying rounds, are Chick Evans, of Chicago; Johnny Fischer, of Cincinnati, and Johnny Goodman, over whose home course this year's tourney will be played.

The U. S. G. A. also has granted an exemption to Charley Yates of Atlanta, now a private at Camp Wheeler, Ga.

Others who already have entered are Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., twice a finalist; Harry Todd of Dallas, Texas, low amateur in this year's open championship, and Wilford Wehrle of Chicago.

The sectional qualifying rounds will be played Aug. 11 at Denver and Aug. 14 at 27 other points.

## *Printers Nines Continue Series At Indianapolis*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 28 (AP)—New York's sluggers met Indianapolis today in the second day of play in the 31st annual tournament of the Union Printers' International Baseball League.

The New Yorkers scored five runs in the eighth inning yesterday to defeat Washington's defending champions, 12 to 9.

Washington played Baltimore today. Detroit opposed Minneapolis-St. Paul, Boston tackled St. Louis, and Chicago moved against Cincinnati. Two defeats eliminate a team.

Hits were a dime a dozen in the opening game and so were the errors. St. Louis whipped Baltimore, 22 to 7, with the teams collecting a total of 25 hits and 12 errors.

Minneapolis-St. Paul edged out Chicago in another 12-error game, 8 to 7, and Detroit trounced Cincinnati, 7 to 2. Boston beat Indianapolis, 12 to 11.

## Major Leaders

*By the Associated Press*

**American League**

Batting—Williams, Boston, .408; Di Maggio, New York, .378.
Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 90; Rolfe, New York, and Williams, Boston, 82.
Runs Batted In—Keller, New York, 89; Di Maggio, New York, 88.
Hits—Di Maggio, New York, 145; Travis, Washington, 133.
Doubles—Di Maggio, New York, 31; Boudreau, Cleveland, 29.
Triples—Keltner, Cleveland, 11; Travis, Washington, 10.
Home Runs—Keller, New York, 25; Di Maggio, New York, 23.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 16; Kuhel, Chicago, 13.
Pitching—Ruffing, New York, 12-3; Feller, Cleveland, 19-6.

**National League**

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .340; Cooney, Boston, .329.
Runs—Moore, St. Louis, 71; Reiser, Brooklyn, and Hack, Chicago, 68.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 72; Slaughter, St. Louis, 67.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 120; Moore, St. Louis, 115.
Doubles—Reiser, Brooklyn, and Dallessandro, Chicago, 28.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 9; four players tied with 7.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, and Nicholson, Chicago, 18.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 12; Handley, Pittsburgh, and Hopp, St. Louis, 10.
Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 11-1; White, St. Louis, 11-3.

## Minor Leagues

*By the Associated Press*

**Results July 27**

**International League**

Rochester 7, Baltimore 2.
Newark 3-1, Montreal 1-0.
Jersey City 4-4, Toronto 3-0.
Buffalo 7-7, Syracuse 0-5.

**American Association**

Columbus 4-5, Kansas City 2-1.
Minneapolis 10-1, Indianapolis 8-5.
St. Paul 8-6, Louisville 3-2.
Milkaukee 11-3, Toledo 3-2.

**Eastern League**

Wilkes-Barre 12-6, Hartford 3-2.
Elmira 3-3, Albany 2-5.
Williamsport 3-3, Binghamton 2-8.
Scranton 5-0, Springfield 4-1.

**Southern Association**

Atlanta 20-11, Knoxville 7-8.
Little Rock 7-3, Birmingham 3-7.
Memphis 9-2, New Orleans 8-3.
Nashville 8-4, Chattanooga 2-7.

**Pacific Coast League**

Portland 2-1, Seattle 1-5.
Oakland 7-3, San Francisco 1-0.
San Diego 3-0, Sacramento 2-5.
Hollywood 10-0, Los Angeles 6-2.

**Texas League**

Dallas 10, Shreveport 4.
Houston 3-5, Oklahoma City 2-1.
Fourth Worth 5, Beaumont 4.
San Antonio 4, Tulsa 0.

### Texas League

DALLAS, Texas, July 28 (AP)—Texas League standings:

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Houston | 75 | 28 | .728 |
| Tulsa | 53 | 49 | .520 |
| Dallas | 54 | 52 | .509 |
| Shreveport | 51 | 52 | .495 |
| Fort Worth | 50 | 56 | .472 |
| Oklahoma City | 48 | 58 | .453 |
| Beaumont | 46 | 59 | .438 |
| San Antonio | 43 | 66 | .394 |

## Hogan Extends Leadership In Pro Golf Races

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 28 (AP)—The year's leading golf money winners and the standings in the Vardon Trophy race:

Leading 12 money winners Jan. 1 to July 27:

Ben Hogan, Hershey, Pa., $11,983; Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., $7,616; Johnny Bulla, Chicago, $6,812; Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, $6,752; Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va., $6,711; Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C., $5,342; Lloyd Mangrum, Monterey Park, Calif., $4,525; Lawson Little, San Francisco, $4,301; Horton Smith, Pinehurst, N. C., $4,085; Victor Grezzi, Deal, N. J., $3,725; Jimmy Demaret, Noroton, Conn., $3,325; Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., $3,144.

Harry Vardon P. G. A. Trophy:

| | Points |
|---|---|
| Ben Hogan | 400 |
| Craig Wood | 300 |
| Byron Nelson | 284 |
| Sam Snead | 258 |
| Clayton Heafner | 172 |
| Victor Ghezzi | 170 |
| Lloyd Mangrum | 161 |
| Horton Smith | 140 |
| Harold McSpaden | 136 |
| Ralph Guldahl | 101 |
| Gene Sarazen | 98 |
| Jimmy Demaret | 95 |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# The Home Forum



## Young Boadicea

Down the forest road, where the great oaks of England watch the centuries pass, comes Boadicea in her chariot.

It is a summer morning, so early that the country-folk trail shadows behind them as long and as thin as stilts. The clock rings eight; but the sun is at six, and the night dew twinkles on the bushes and grass.

Boadicea stands erect in her chariot with her face to the sun, her strong young shoulders thrown back, her brown arms and hands guiding the reins of her white horse, her feet planted firmly apart; for the road is rough in places and the chariot is light. She wears a thin shirt and khaki slacks, and a stout leather wallet hangs at her waist. The lash of the little whip, perched in a socket by her side, flies in the breeze like a merry pennant.

* * *

Down the road comes Boadicea and across the Waterway with its wet turf and its narrow, weedy dykes. The forest ponies, as rough and as wild as gypsies, lift their heads from the grass and shake their tangled manes as the white horse clatters by. The chariot mounts a slight rise in front of the cottages, takes a half-turn to the left and comes to a halt. Instantly the white horse jerks its neck forward and lowers its mouth to the turf. Boadicea throws the reins over its back, lifts a can of milk from the floorboards; and, balancing the weight with her free arm, strides across the Green to a shadowy porch. Quickly she moves from one cottage to the next, the little wooden gates of the crooked gardens falling to behind her with cheery clicks, the weight of the can diminishing until it swings freely at her side.

* * *

On their way to school come the children, like petals of summer flowers blowing this way and that along the road. One petal separates itself from the rest and races toward the chariot. Boadicea fills a mug with milk from the big can and holds it to the small girl's lips. Then she lifts the reins, turns the horse's head, and away goes the chariot into the forest once more.

Two weeks ago the girl in the khaki slacks was a city clerk, filing letters in a third-floor office. Today she is a "British Warrior Queen" in a milk-white chariot, driving a milk-white steed.

D. A. L.

## *Willows*

The silken lengths
Of willow streamers
Quiver and curve and gleam

Lost in the mist-veiled
Shimmer of a
Radiant sunlit dream

And unaware that
Their ribbon ends
Are trailing in the stream.

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO


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By Courtesy of the Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover, Massachusetts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EARLY AMERICAN HOOKED RUG OR BEDSPREAD

EARLY AMERICAN articles of utility are greatly prized today, for they reveal both native usage and artistic taste. There was a time when people cherished heirlooms for sentimental reasons, but we have come in recent years to re-examine and revaluate the handiwork of the American settlers. There was among them a kind of dogmatic restraint upon creative art. It was considered frivolous and pagan. As we know, painting was practiced within limits.

The love for beauty is, however, universal. No decree or superimposed restraint can destroy or crush it. The colonial woman expressed herself with the ingenuity, vitality, and exuberance which are basic in the arts. It was in needlework intended for good, substantial household utility that the women manifested their love of nature, their capacity to compose designs which were rhythmical, fluent, and ornamental. There exist today many beautiful coverlets, valances, flounces, and garments which reveal the deftness and good taste of American women of the eighteenth century.

Although textiles such as this fine piece in Andover, Massachusetts, remain undocumented, we may judge their qualities intrinsically. Beauty is something which is dateless and ageless. What delighted the discerning eye in 1741, the year in which this piece was made, continues to please us today.

DOROTHY ADLOW

## Pioneer School

SO IN THE year 1820 Grandfather Thomas Kennedy faced his first school—and what a school it was! . . . The room had no floor save the earth. In the center a fire burned under a chimney built of split oaken sticks, laid in log fashion and covered with stiff yellow clay, the structure being supported three feet above the floor by four posts set in a square, six feet apart.

Surrounding this in a hollow square were backless benches, just the split halves of ten or twelve-inch logs with the more or less flat side up, and supported on heavy billet legs. The upper side was adzed to smooth it and remove splinters, but the boys' breeches and the girls' dresses sometimes testified that the job hadn't been thoroughly done. On these the young scholars sat and conned their lessons a little above a whisper, swinging their legs in time as they chanted, "I-see-the-cat," or built the syllables of a word in that all-important study, spelling. Under each window a split log was set, flat side up and partly dressed, to serve as a writing desk. Not many years passed before improvements came, school buildings with puncheon floors—that is, split slabs smoothed with an adze or ax—and a chimney and real fireplace at the end of the room.

There was not a great deal of writing done at these window desks because of a shortage of paper; and what there was, was done with goose-quill pens made and mended by the master himself, and with homemade and often rather anemic ink—pokeberry juice, oak galls and iron rust were ingredients, but a favorite variety was made with ooze from the inner bark of trees, especially the maple tree. . . .

For advanced reading, the New Testament was used until something more practical could be afforded, which came about years later. Arithmetic was hardest of all to teach, for there were so few textbooks to be found in the country, so few slates, and no blackboards.—From "Schoolmaster of Yesterday," by MILLARD FILLMORE KENNEDY in collaboration with ALVIN F. HARLOW. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

## Time's Outgrown Garments

MODERN TIMES find themselves with an immense system of institutions, established facts, accredited dogmas, customs, rules, which have come to them from times not modern. In this system their life has to be carried forward; yet they have a sense that this system is not of their own creation, that it by no means corresponds exactly with the wants of their actual life, that, for them, it is customary, not rational. The awakening of this sense is the awakening of the modern spirit. The modern spirit is now awake almost everywhere; the sense of want of correspondence between the forms of modern Europe and its spirit, between the new wine of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and the old bottles of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, or even of the sixteenth and seventeenth, almost every one now perceives; it is no longer dangerous to affirm that this want of correspondence exists; people are even beginning to be shy of denying it. To remove this want of correspondence is beginning to be the settled endeavour of most persons of good sense. — From "Essays in Criticism," by MATTHEW ARNOLD (1886).

## *Provincetown*

Here is the wind and the endless tide,
And coves where water-spirits hide.
Along the sea are gardens, pink and blue,
Where Queen Anne's lace
And prim petunias and wild asters grow.
The dunes are silent, and the lonely grass
Speaks to the summer winds that pass.
White shells lie open to the kindly sky,
And where the water and the sand are met,
The seaweed casts its empty net.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

## Merely the Tail

A TREE IS AN underground creature, with its tail in the air. . . . Think what sagacity it shows in its search after food and drink! Somehow or other, the rootlets, which are its tentacles, find out that there is a brook at a moderate distance from the trunk of the tree, and they make for it with all their might. They find every crack in the rocks where there are a few grains of the nourishing substance they care for, and insinuate themselves into its deepest recesses. When spring and summer come, they let their tails grow, and delight in whisking them about in the wind, or letting them be whisked about by it; for these tails are poor passive things, with very little will of their own, and bend in whatever direction the wind chooses to make them. The leaves make a deal of noise whispering. I have sometimes thought I could understand them, as they talk with each other, and that they seemed to think they made the wind as they wagged forward and back. Remember what I say. The next time you see a tree waving in the wind, recollect that it is the tail of a great underground many-armed, polypus-like creature, which is as proud of its caudal appendage, especially in the summertime, as a peacock of his gorgeous expanse of plumage. — From "Over the Teacups," by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

## „גיב אונז היינט גנאד"

אז איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען נעשריבענעם ארטיקל וועגען קריסטשען סיענס

די גנאד איז אלע מאל אנגענומען געווארן אלס א וויכטיגע קריסטלעכע מצלה. איין סיבה פון דעם ווארום „גנאד" לויט א וועבסטערבוך, איז „דער פערהאלטן צו צייגען רחמנות, . . . אדער אנדערע עהליכע מעלות." מען קען נים אפשאצען די וויכטיגקייט פון דיזער מצלה אין אונזערע טעגלעכע נעשעפטען. די גנאד איז א נעמליכע עשפאנקעניע מעלה, און דער מענש, אלס דער זוהן פון גאט, דרוקט אוים די אויגענשאפטען פון גאט.

אויפן זייט 17 פון דעם קריסטשען סיענס מעקסבוך, „וויסענשאפט און געזונט טים א שליסעל צו די "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. הייליגע שריפטען" גיט מעריי ביוקער עדדי די גיוסטיגע מיינונג פון דעם האריס נעבעם, און פערטיישט די תפלה, „גיב אונז היינט אונזער טעגליכעם ברויט." אלס „גיב אונז היינט גנאד" שפייז די פערהונגערטע ליבליכע נעפיהלען." פילע מענשען, בשעת זיי בעטען גאט פאר זייערע „טעגליכעם ברויט," וויסען נעבוי. אז דעם גרויסען לעהרערס ווערטער בעריישען עפעס מקהר ווי מאטעריעלע שפייז; זיי וויסען, אז דיזע ווערטער ווייזען אן אויף א גיוסטיגען אמת. בעראבטען מיר זיי אויך אלס ווערטער וואס מיינען „גיב אונז היינט גנאד," דאס היימט אלס שפייז פאר די „פערהונגערטע ליבליכע נעפיהלען"? בשעת מיר לעבען אויף די לוישקעם פון דער מאטעריעליטעט, זיבדיגקיים, און פאלשע פערגניגען, הונגערן אונזערע ליבליכע נעפיהלען נאר גוטעם, דאס היימט נאך דער וואהרהיים, נאך דעם נעשליכען לעבען, און נאך דער נעשליכער ליבע, ווייל זיי זיינען בלויב צו דעם פאטם, אז נאם אונזער אלליבעדער פאטער, שיקם אונז אייביג גוטסקיים „אהן א שיר אין א „גוט פון ברכות" (יחזקאל לד:26). נאם שיינקט אונז כסדר אלעס גוטעם אויף אן אונענדיג ליכען אופן, און ער איז דער אייניגיגער קוואל פון וואנען מיר קענען ערהאלטען גוטעם.

זיכם נאם איז אומעטום, און איז אלעם-אין-אלעמען, וואס קען די שלעכטיס זיין ווי בלויז א שטאפ, א פאלשע פארשטעלונג, און א שוכא צו נאם. דעם גוטעם? אין זיין דרשה אויפן בארג, האט יעזוס נעזאגם (מתי 7:9, 11): „וועלכער מענש איז דא צווישען אייך וואס וויט נעבען זיין זוהן א שטיין ווען זיין זוהן וועם בעטען בא אים ברויט? . . . וויפיעל מעהר וועם אייער פאטער וואס איז אים הימעל גוטעם נעבען צו די וואס וועלען בעטען בא אים?" קריסטשען סיינס „די קריסטליכע ווישענשאפט) מאכט די וועלם בעקאנם מים דעם פאקם, אז נאם איז אונזער פאטער-מוטער, קיין מענשליכער פאטער וועם נים צורוקהאלטען מען די בוישבעדערפיוגע-גוטעם פון זיין קוכד, איבער-הויפט ווען ער האט ליב זיין קינד. דען וואהרם זאלען מיר דענקען, אז נאם וועם צורוקהאלטען גוטעם פון זיינע קינדער? אדרבה, ער שיינקט אונז כסדר מים ברכות אהן א שיר, און אזוי ניך ווי מיר נעהמען זיי אריין אין אונזער בעווא-סטזיין וועלען זיי אויס-געדרוקם אין אונזער טעגליכען פראקטישען לעבען.

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די נאטור פון גאט וועלם קענטיג אנגעווינען אין אפנעשוגלען דורך דעם מענשען. דען דער מענש איז נאם אים גלויבסים. עס קען דעם מענשען קיין מאל נים פעהלען, ווייל נאם איז זיין אפאטער. וויסען מיר נים נאכץ גוט אז נאם וויסם נים פון קיין נוטסבעדערפיוגקיים? זיכם נאם איז אונענדליך, בעזונדם דער מענש אן אונר פון גוטעם, וואס קען נים אפנעמסטעכן וועדען. וען מיר הערען זיך צו צו נאטם שטימע און אפאנגן זיינע בעפעהל וועדען מיר בעפעהונג אוים-צופרוירען וואהרהיים. יעזוס האט נעזאגם, אז נאם שטימע דעם מענשען צו אלע ציימען, אז אלע מענשען זאלען פערגניגן, הונגערן אונזערע ליבליכע נעפיהלען נאר גוטעם, דאס היימט נאך דער וואהרהיים, נאך דעם נעשליכען לעבען, און נאך דער נעשליכער ליבע, ווייל זיי זיינען בלויב צו דעם פאטם, אז נאם, אונזער אל-ליבעדער פאטער, שיקם אונז אייביג גוטסקיים „אהן א שיר אין א „גוט פון ברכות" (יחזקאל לד:26). נאם שיינקט אונז כסדר אלעס גוטעם אויף אן אונענדיג ליכען אופן, און ער איז דער אייניגיגער קוואל פון וואנען מיר קענען ערהאלטען גוטעם.

דער וואס לעבם און דער צוקונפם, וואס איז אלע מאל אונזיכער און צוויפעלהאפטיג, און פערצעהלם צו לעבען אין דעם היינטיגען מאל, דערציהם נים די גוטעם וואס איז נאם איבער אלעם וואס דו דארפסט יעדען מאמענט." וויי זיס די וועדער „אלעס" און „יעדען" קלינגען אפ, און וואס פאר א געבענשטע פרוימם דיזע ערקלערונג גימן

וען מיר וועלען נעהמען דעם דרויי-אן-צוואנציגסטן מזמור אין אמעריקאנס וועלען מיר קומען צו דעם וויהקליכען פערשטאנד פון גאטם איבערזעלונג. וואו וועם אזא גוטער הירשט פיהרען זיין שאף אהין צו גרינע פאשטפ? וען עם איז קעניג אז מיר געפינען זיך אין בעשולדיגען אהען זיך אליין? וען מיר וועלען זיך צוהערען צו דעם געטליכען הירטען (גאט) וויי עס בערואהט צו זיין וועלען מיר זיך נים געפינען אין אזא לאגע. וען גאם וועם פערנעהמען דעם ערשטען פלאץ אין אונזער לעבען א.ן אין אונזערע גנדאנקען, און מיר וועלען זיך כסדר יוהערען צו זיין שטימע אין פאלגען אויהם מים גרויס געהארכזאמקייט וועלען מיר געפינען ברכות אהן א שיר.

מיר דארפען נים פערקלעניערען און באשרויבקען אונזערע פערלאנגען און ערווארטען נאר קלויבע מהנות פון גאם, דען גאם „איז פהיג געניג צו מהאן פיל מעהר ווי מיר בעטען אדער טראכטען." אזוי האם דער אפאסטעל פולוס אויסגעדריקם די עפענער (3:20). וען מיר וועלען בעזויגען דעם מענשליכען וועלען אין נאבאלגען גאטם הערליכען וועלען וועלען מיר בעפינסען גלוק אז ציפרידענהיים נאך מעהרער ווי מיר האבען בעפארומם, אז צו דערצו וועלען מיר אויס-געפינען אז מיר וואוינען אין דעם בעשליכען פאטערס הויז, וואו עם בעפינם זיך אן איבערפלוס פון גוטעם. גאם פרילם מאקע יעדען אויפשטים נוים, וען מיר וועלען קומען צו דעם ווירקליכען פערשאפט. אז אונזער נוים איז נים נאך פאיפרוילע זאבען, נאר פערקערהט נאך בויסטיג זאבען, וועלען מיר שטרעבען אוים א גרעסערען בעווא-סטזיין אופן אפצושמיי-לען די בעשליבע ליבע, כדי גאם זאל אונז „היינם שוינקען גנאד." דאן וועם אונזער אויפעק, אזוי נוס ווי אונזער שכנים „ליבליכע נעפיהלען" בעשפריים ווערען מים אן איבערפלוס פון גוטעם.

אין דעם קריסטשען סיינס בוך פון לוים-גזעאנגען צו גאם, בפינם זיך א זהלר שיהנים לוים-גזעאנג, און איין שורה פון דיזען לוים-גזעאנג פערמאגם די פאלגענדע תפלה (נומער 9):

„אוי בעשליכע ליבע, שוינק אונז היינם גנאד,
כדי מיר זאלען קענען נאר דיר אליין פאלגען און ליבען;
וען מיר וועלען פערלירען דעם שערבליכען ווילען אין דיין ווילען,
וועלען מיר בעפינען א פרייד, וואס מיר בעדארפען נים בעזארגען."

דער וואס וואלט בעקומען אינפארמאציע וועגען קריסטשען סיינס ליטעראטור, וואס ווערם ארוים-גענבען אין דער אידישער שפראך, זאל שרייבען אן מא-כען זיין פערלאג בעקאנם צו דער קריסטשען סיינס פאבלישונג פאסייפיק, באסטאן, מעסעטשוועטס, י. ס. א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

## "Grace for to-day"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

GRACE HAS always been considered an essential Christian virtue. One meaning of "grace," according to a dictionary, is "the disposition to show mercy, . . . or the like." How much this quality is needed in our daily contacts! Grace is a divinely derived quality, and man, as God's son, expresses the attributes of God.

On page 17 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," in giving the spiritual meaning of the Lord's Prayer, Mary Baker Eddy interprets the petition, "Give us this day our daily bread," as, "*Give us grace for to-day; feed the famished affections.*" In praying for "our daily bread," many have recognized that the Master's words refer to more than material food; that they signify spiritual truth. Do we think of them also as meaning "*grace for to-day,*" food for the "*famished affections*"? Feeding on the husks of materiality, sensuality, false pleasure, the affections are starved for good, for Truth, Life, and Love, blind to the fact that God, our all-loving Father, eternally, bountifully, pours forth His goodness to us in "showers of blessing" (Ezekiel 34:26). God gives all good infinitely, constantly, and He is the only source through which we can receive good.

Since God fills all space, and is All-in-all, evil is only the suppositious opposite of God, good. In his Sermon on the Mount, Jesus said (Matthew 7:9, 11): "What man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? . . . How much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him?" Christian Science reveals God as our Father-Mother. No loving human parent would withhold needed good from a child. Neither does God withhold good from His children. Rather does He constantly bestow all blessings upon them, and as they accept this outpouring of good into their consciousness, it is made manifest in present experience.

What are the good gifts that God gives? Nothing material is good in the absolute sense, for it is not eternal. That which God gives, such as health, intelligence, harmony, peace, joy, purity, substance, is spiritual and eternal, and we express these qualities in proportion as we realize that they are ours by reflection. These good gifts are man's birthright, and when accepted as such and utilized, they bring true satisfaction, supplying all our human needs.

God's nature is made evident through man, for man is God's image and likeness. Man never lacks, for God knows no lack. Since God is infinite, man has boundless, measureless, endless supply of good. Responsiveness to our heavenly Father's leading enables us to prove these truths. Jesus knew that supply was ever present, whatever he needed, wherever he was. In feeding the five thousand, when only a few loaves and fishes were at hand, he proved the unreality of any suggestion of lack. Lifting his thought above the material manifestation to God's completeness, and giving thanks to his Father, he joyfully gave of the abundance he knew was already supplied.

Once a student of Christian Science found herself almost without funds. There were others under her care and one of them urgently needed a definite sum by a certain date. The student assured this one that divine Love would supply the need, although at this time there was no indication of whence the supply would come. However, she knew that God is the source of supply, and that He leads to the use of right means. She knew that, in her true selfhood, she reflected substance just as she reflected health, joy, or any other Godlike quality. Feeling a blessed assurance of God's goodness, she left the matter to His guidance. One day, as she was looking through some papers, she came across two bank books which she had forgotten about, and which showed deposits of more than enough for the sum needed. This showed her that she had possessed the needed supply all the time, but had simply not been aware of it. She realized that good is always present, that she always had spiritual supply, that she possessed it by reflection, as God's child, and that it was never apart from her true selfhood.

Looking ahead to an uncertain future instead of living in the now blinds us to present good. Let us gratefully accept today's manna of spiritual ideas; and whether we need intelligence, right activity, companionship, joy, or anything else, we can know that, in our real selfhood, we already have all good. Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 307): "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment." How the words "all" and "every" stand out, and what blessed comfort this statement gives!

Contemplation of the twenty-third Psalm brings a realization of God's abundance. Would such a Shepherd lead his flock anywhere except to green pastures? If we seem to be in barren lands, may it not be that we have failed to follow the Shepherd as we should? Putting God first, listening for His voice, and obediently following divine direction, we find a rich reward.

Let us not limit ourselves by expecting small gifts when, as Paul declared (Ephesians 3:20), God "is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think." To turn aside from mere human will and let God's glorious will be done, brings a happiness and satisfaction never dreamed of, and we find, too, that we are in the Father's house, where there is an abundance of good.

God does, indeed, supply every need. When we realize our need is not for material things, but is for "*grace for to-day,*" we shall strive more consciously to reflect divine Love. Then shall we find the "*famished affections,*" our own and our neighbor's, abundantly fed.

One verse of a beautiful hymn in the Christian Science Hymnal contains the petition (No. 91):

"Grace for today, O Love divine,
Thee to obey and love alone;
Losing the mortal will in Thine,
Find we a joy before unknown."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

## A Picture of The Neolithic Age

THE SHARP and accurate edge of the axe, unattainable save by grinding, is the symbol of this new era, which is known to archaeologists as the Neolithic, or New Stone Age. The huts of the Neolithic farmers and shepherds were built in clusters, and defended by stockades. Wheat and flax were raised, and linen garments were added to those of fur. The distaff and loom, in rude shape, were in use, and grain was pounded in the mortar with a pestle. Rude earthenware vessels were made, sometimes ornamented with patterns. Canoes were also in use. . . .

The celebrated lake-villages of Switzerland belong to the Neolithic or early Recent period; and the remains of their cattle and of their cultivated seeds and fruits have thrown light upon the origin of the Neolithic civilization. . . .

This rudimentary Neolithic civilization was spread all over Europe, with the exception of the northern parts of Russia and Scandinavia; and there can be no doubt that it lasted for a great many centuries. It certainly lingered in Gaul and Britain long after the valley of the Nile had become the seat of a mighty empire; perhaps even after the Akkadian power had established itself at the mouth of the Euphrates, and "Ur of the Chaldees" had become a name famous in the world. Still more, it is clear that the Neolithic population has never been swept out of Europe, like the Cave-men and the River-drift men who preceded it, but has remained there, in a certain sense, to this day.—From "Excursions of an Evolutionist," by JOHN FISKE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

## *Quatrain*

Before the summer dawns and briefly after
Bird voices mingle with my dreams half spent,
The robin's call, the brown wren's laughter,
And the sweet thrush notes, wide and innocent.

RACHEL MACK


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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1941



# Intimate Message: Washington

***The Velvet Glove Is Removed*** ..... ***By Joseph C. Harrison***

Japan now stands before perhaps the most important decision of its existence as a modern nation—how far it can afford to push the United States and Great Britain. For 10 years, beginning with the Japanese onslaught on Manchuria, the Western democracies sought to placate and curb Japan with "sweet reasonableness." That policy became past history over the week-end. Washington and London have now indicated with a clarity that admits of no misinterpretation that the day is perilously close when Japan must stop its aggression or face Anglo-Saxon armed resistance.

Those who wish to find a touchstone with which to interpret the momentous events of the week-end—the "freezing" order on Japanese credits here, the nationalization of the Philippine Army and London's clear talk of a possible blockade—may turn to President Roosevelt's remarks of last Thursday. On that day he explained that for two years America had shipped petroleum to Japan to prevent an oil-hungry Japan from attacking the oil-rich Netherlands East Indies.

Is it not reasonable to assume then, that with the "freezing" order drastically curtailing oil shipments to Japan, the United States Government has concluded that this policy will no longer work, that Japan is determined to attack the Indies regardless of whether we send oil? Is it not equally probable that Washington no longer has any real hope of avoiding war in the West Pacific except at the cost of a black-out of American, British and Dutch interests?

**Open Warfare Not Desired**

In this regard it is important to remember that Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, in denouncing Japanese occupation of French Indo-China, specifically warned for the first time that Japanese aggression was a threat to the Philippine Islands. And the American flag still flies over the Philippines.

There is not the slightest indication in any official circle that Washington or London took their drastic anti-Japanese action through a belief that "the time had come to crush Japan" as so many persons in both countries have advocated. On the contrary, every shred of evidence points to a strong hope in both Capitals that war will not result, at least while Anglo-American attention is still directed toward the defeat of Germany.

Thus, in some respects, the situation between Japan and the Western democracies is seen as closely resembling that between Germany and Great Britain-France in September, 1939. The Allies were forced into war, not because they wanted it, but because Germany finally left them no other choice. So with the economic and fiscal measures against Japan, Japan finally carried its aggression to a point where the democracies had no other choice but to retaliate in a way that Tokyo would understand.

Will this lead to war? In the opinion of Washington that is entirely up to Japan. It is significant, however, that Secretary Welles characterized the occupation of French Indo-China as only the prelude to further and more obvious aggression. If that aggression is against eastern Siberia, war would not necessarily have to follow. But if the Japanese move against the British or Netherlands East Indies, it is difficult to see how war could be avoided.

**Three Phases of Question**

Not only do these areas provide the United States with indispensible raw materials for defense, but the historical temper of the Australians and New Zealanders is such that they would not tolerate Japanese sovereignty over the East Indies.

Whenever a discussion of American-Japanese relations arises in Washington, three phases always receive particular attention. The first is the widely-noted fact that the American people have never been as opposed to war with Japan as they have to war in Europe. This has been shown by the continued demands from all parts of the country, not merely from the traditionally anti-Japanese West Coast, for an embargo on exports to Japan regardless of warnings that this step could easily lead to war. While this feeling may possibly be due to the belief that a war with Japan would be a naval war not calling for an A. E. F., it nevertheless gives Washington a freer hand in dealing with Japan.

The other phase of the Japanese problem is a conviction in the Navy Department that while hostilities with Japan might drag on for some months, the United States could never lose a war with Japan. At the same time, the highest officers and officials of the Fleet and the Department have continually warned against permitting Japanese seizure of Singapore.

These three considerations—the country's anti-Japanese sentiment, the confidence of victory and the warnings against a Japanese-controlled Singapore—were not without significance in influencing last week's long step.

# The Country Speaks: Ohio

***Ohio Eclogue*** ..... ***By Leavitt F. Morris***

This is not a story of industrial Ohio busy with Uncle Sam's defense orders—though it well could be.

It is a story about pastoral and scenic Ohio—a story about an Ohio rich in history, culture, and recreational opportunities, a story that Ohio wants every traveler and vacationist to know.

Ohio, for the most part, has been modest—too modest about its scenic virtues. The strains of that famous song, "The Beautiful Ohio," it is true, have been heard the Nation over, but Ohio has said too little about its wide rivers that move languidly toward the sea. Neither has it said enough about its cooling Lake Erie; its aged, spreading elms that shelter snug homes; nor its kindly people, genuine, hospitable and courteous people, that live in those homes.

While neighboring states have been lustily singing their own vacation attractions, Ohio has been content to let the traveler discover for himself the beauties of the Buckeye State. Those, however, who have taken the time to see Ohio's scenic and historical treasures have found the State a delightful and profitable place to visit.

**Many Just Pass Through**

But too many travelers, Ohio has found, just "pass through," bound for western and eastern points of the country. Ohio decided that, to get a larger share of the $6,000,000,000 that Americans spend annually for travel in the United States, it must put the State's scenic and historical attractions directly before the vacationist.

Ohio did this by inviting a group of newspapermen and State Automobile Association officials to make a week's tour of the State. The tour was a success. These visitors returned to their respective States eager to "tell the world" about Ohio. Through newspaper articles and recommendations of Automobile Associations, Ohio's voice is being heard around the Nation.

This group of visitors agreed that those travelers who "passed through" Ohio passed up unwittingly scores of outstanding scenic and historical attractions.

For instance, consider the vast regions of Hocking Forest Parks near Logan. Here, indeed, is a playground brimming over with scenic grandeur. Through the centuries nature has been at work chiseling great caves out of solid rock; digging deep ravines for plunging waterfalls to follow; and planting tons of plant life until today the area has become a huge rock garden surrounded with giant trees, ferns, and variegated flowers. The State has developed these regions especially for the visitor. Smooth, shady paths wind invitingly in and out of the rocky gorges. Picnic tables have been erected and approved drinking water made available. There is no admission charge.

**History Close at Hand**

History, too, always is close at hand in Ohio. Of particular interest is the restoration of Schoenbrunn Village—Ohio's first town—in the vicinity of New Philadelphia. It was in 1772 that David Zeisberger and a small company of Christian Indians laid out the town of Schoenbrunn. Here was formed the first temperance society and the first peace society west of the Allegheny Mountains, for they would not allow liquor in their town, nor would they go to war.

"We will not admit rum or any other intoxicating liquors into our towns," their code read. "If strangers or traders bring intoxicating liquor, the helpers shall take it from them and not restore it until the owners are ready to leave the place."

In 1777, the village was burned by its builders to prevent it from falling into the hands of hostile Indians. For 146 years crops were planted and harvested on the village site without its significance being known. However, through historical records and maps of the Moravian Archives in Bethlehem, Pa., it was possible to relocate the village. In 1923, the Rev. J. E. Weinland, Moravian minister of Dover, Ohio, started restoration of the village as it appeared on a map drawn by Zeisberger.

The restoration of this village today is nearly complete. With the aid of State funds, the village site was purchased and cabins, a school, and church, built as nearly as Zeisberger built them in 1772, were constructed.

More history abounds in Marietta, called the most historic City west of the 13 colonies. And then take the story which the many Indian mounds tell or serpent mound or—

Well, Ohio's advice today is: Come and see for yourself.

# To Change the Subject:

***Fashion Is Not Spinach*** ..... ***By Vera Connolly***

It is our painful duty to present a distressing picture. The "little woman," almost hidden behind a Gargantuan hatbox bearing a fashionable label that has brought shivers to many a family budget, is trying to slip noiselessly into the house. If only "he" has been late in coming home!

In the hall she pauses, and glances toward the living room. All is silence. She tiptoes swiftly, guiltily, toward the stairs. If only she can get the evidence out of sight now, before he comes home, explanations can follow later. Perhaps someone will buy it. The store may even be willing to take it back. . . .

The fourth stair utters a sepulchral creak, as she might have known it would. (It always does.) He was not late in coming home this evening. He is standing right there in the living-room doorway—demanding to know:

"What is that?"

**A New Fall Hat**

With lowered gaze, the culprit backs slowly down the staircase. (Not an easy feat with that hatbox, you will admit.) She unties the box. She lifts from its nest of rustling tissue paper a dazzling triumph of the milliner's art. A new fall hat! An advance New York model. All russet felt and glistening, golden, brushed jersey. All deft hand stitches and cord-lacings and peaked, skyscraping crown.

"It's—a hat," is the guilty admission, while the prisoner before the bar humbly awaits the court's pronouncement.

"A hat! I can see that. But—why is it just one hat? Why isn't it two hats? Why isn't it a dress too? And a coat and some gloves? Don't you know, my dear, that fashion is big business now? There isn't a nation in the modern world—even with bombs falling in its streets—that isn't struggling to hold and build up its fashion industry. Fashion was France's second greatest industry, employing millions and attracting unlimited world trade. Even with Hitler at the gates, the Paris designers were still desperately carrying on. And since the fall of Paris, Great Britain has begun to build up its fashion industry furiously, with every means in its power. The London designers are all hard at work, to the sound of falling bombs, designing, showing models, sending mannikins to South America to introduce British styles there and build up a following.

"Don't you know that a group of London mannikins, wearing the newest models, and about to embark for South America, recently appeared before Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace, to receive her approval before sailing on their delicate mission as commercial ambassadors?"

(The little woman, having groped for a chair, is incapable of speech. She is gazing fascinated.)

**A Big Industry**

"He" reaches for a chair too. And, drawing from his pocket an envelope covered with figures, informs her that in the United States the fashion industry—the making and selling of shoes, stockings, dresses, hats, coats, accessories—is striding forward in ten-league boots. It's becoming one of the chief sources of American prosperity. No longer able to lean on Paris, American designers are creating their own fabrics and styles. And American women, by buying and wearing these, are building national wealth. Wealth needed for guns and planes—if the United States is to become the arsenal for the democracies.

"Think of an industry," he exclaims, "with annual financial totals like these: blouses for misses, women and children, $29,000,000; coats, suits and separate skirts, $321,000,000; women's handbags and purses, $43,000,000; knitted outwear, $106,000,000. Think of a garment industry totaling, in New York City alone, $2,000,000,000 a year!

"So, my dear, buy British clothes, when obtainable, to help Britain. Buy American clothes to help Uncle Sam—so that Uncle Sam can help Great Britain. But—above all else, buy!"

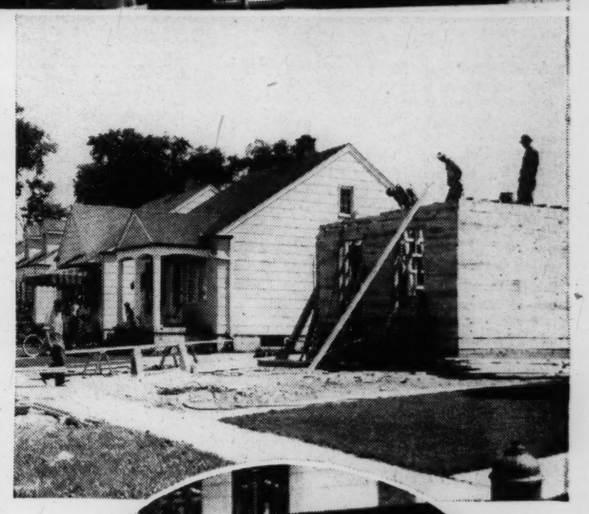
The peroration has ceased. The echoes die away. The orator, aglow, bends forward eagerly for approval from his audience.

"How'm I doin', Jane? It's my speech. You know, the one I'm to give before the Rotary Club next Saturday."

But the little woman, in total collapse, can utter no sound.

# In Detroit, Only Jobs Are Unemployed Now

Wide World



## Pictures of Prosperity

This is what defense money is doing for one key American city. Detroit had 348,000 workers last year. Now there are 432,000 who come to work in the acres of cars shown above, cram the restaurants, swell the pay-check lines on pay day, throw up new single houses, pour through the streets of the City, and take their pick of many lucrative offers on the blackboards of the employment agencies—as shown in the remaining pictures.

Not all the scars of the depression have healed. There are still 16,800 WPA workers, though that figure represents a decrease from nearly 24,000 last year. There are more than 10,000 families on relief, though these are the remainer of 17,400 last year.

But these burdens which weighed heavily on the City for a decade are now under control, at least, and well on the way toward solution for as long as the boom lasts.

Last year, there were 19,000 housing units built in and around Detroit. This year there are some 25,000 on the program.

This is the very index of boom. But Detroit's problems are not over, nor are its planners relaxing. They remember the bleak yesterdays too vividly, and they know the fleeting nature of boom times. They hope for a lasting and free-trading peace after the war, so they can sell their cars to all parts of the world.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Saturday's sales 362,360
1941 volume to date 78,037,719
1940 volume to date 132,701,705

## Stock Leaders Extend Gains Moderately

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—Stocks continued their excursion over the recovery route in today's market.

Leading industrials and rails were favored from the start with advances of fractions to a point or so. Profit selling cut quotations after mid-day, but prices again stiffened near the final hour. Dealings, fairly lively in the forenoon, slackened later. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 800,000 shares.

While rayon and textile issues lost much of their Saturday's vigor, attributed to prospects of silk imports being stopped or substantially curtailed, new 1941 highs were posted for celanese, industrial rayon and rayonier.

Wall Street apparently was heartened, brokers said, by Russian claims of having halted the Nazis and the thought of American-Japanese trouble might not be as serious as first feared. The business picture remained helpful.

Better share performers were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, Westinghouse, du Pont, Union Carbide, Lockheed, Douglas Aircraft, Pepsi-Cola, American Sugar Refining, Texas Corp. and Southern Railway.

Edging upward in the curb were Humble Oil, American Cyanamid "B," Phoenix Securities and Superior Oil of California.

### Japanese Bonds Rise

Japanese Government bonds, hard hit last week end by the American order freezing Japanese funds, made a strong comeback today on indications their servicing might be continued.

Transactions generally, however, were light toward the close.

Gains over Saturday's close in the Nipponese securities ranged up to 15 points at times. Among those which added better than 5 points to values were Orient Development 6s, Japan Government 5½s and 6½s, and Tokyo Electric Light 6s.

U. S. Government issues were easy in quiet trading, some issues on the stock exchange losing ground as prices moved into line with over-the-counter dealings.

Numerous speculative rails gained as railroad income reports for the first six months showed more chance for a return on the bonds.

Among the more active gainers in the corporate list were Missouri Pacific 5s of '77, New York Centrals 5s, Nickel Plate 4½2s, Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of '60 and Delaware and Hudson refunding 4s.

Fractional declines showed up for International Mercantile Marine 6s, Alleghany stamped 5s of '50, American Telephone 3¼s of '66 and Texas Corporation 3s of '65.

## Stocks of All Oils Decline During May

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported a 1,134,000-barrel decrease during May in total stocks of all oils.

Supplies amounted to 555,623,000 barrels, or 131 days' requirement on May 31, compared with 556,757,000 barrels for 132 days on April 30.

May 31 stocks were 8,171,000 barrels less than for the same month last year. Total demand for all oils rose from 126,953,000 barrels in April to 131,414,000 barrels on May 31, of which 10,730,000 barrels were for export.

The Bureau reported the new supply of all oils at 130,280,000 barrels, compared with a new supply of 124,663,000 barrels during April. Domestic production of all oils increased from 116,337,000 barrels in April to 122,445,000 barrels in May, and was 672,000 barrels less than during the previous May.

## Wheat Prices Lower On Profit Taking

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP)—Wheat prices retreated more than a cent a bushel today due to profit taking and hedging sales after marking up early fractional gains that carried quotations to near the highest general level for the past 15 months.

Forecast of cooler weather with showers in the spring wheat belt and approaching general harvest in that area were bearish factors. Although most of the new wheat is expected to be held off the amrket for the time being, the storage situation may limit the amount that can be stored and thus affect "free" supplies, according to some trade interests.

## 3 More Currencies Off Exchange List

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP) — President Roosevelt's order freezing Japanese and Chinese assets knocked three more currncies from the dwindling handful left in the foreign exchange market, ending quotations today on the yen, and the Hong Kong and Shanghai dollars.

The market, busy as a beehive in clover time after it fell heir to the business chased out of Europe by Nazi invasions, has been becoming more stagnant for months as world trade has shrunk.

### Missouri Pacific R. R.

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Missouri Pacific Railroad reported net operating income of $9,185,474 for the first six months of this year, compared with $2,676,059 for the same period a year ago.

| 1941 High | 1941 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53¼ | 46 | Abbott (1.60a) | 1 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | + ¼ |
| 51¾ | 44¼ | Acme Steel (4) | 1 | 50⅞ | 50⅞ | 50⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 7¾ | 5⅛ | Adams Exp(.15g) | 6 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | |
| 22¾ | 19½ | Adam-Millis(1) | 2 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 12 | Addressog (1) | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | |
| 44¾ | 35¾ | Air Reduct (1a) | 16 | 45 | 44 | 44⅞ | +1⅛ |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | Air-Way El Ap | 4 | ⅛ | ⅜ | ⅜ | Jul 24 |
| 5 | 3¾ | Alaska Jun (½) | 5 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | + ⅛ |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | Alleghany Corp | 34 | ½ | ⅛ | ½ | + ⅛ |
| 9¼ | 5½ | Alleg pf xw | 3 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ¼ |
| 10⅝ | 6¾ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 11 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 21½ | 15 | Alleghany pr pf | 4 | 18¼ | 18 | 18¼ | + ¼ |
| 25⅜ | 18¼ | Alleg Lud (1g) | 22 | 24⅞ | 24⅜ | 24⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 11¼ | 7¾ | Allen Ind (½g) | 2 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 165 | 144½ | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 4 | 167½ | 164 | 167½ | +3 |
| 11¾ | 10¼ | Allied Kid (1a) | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | Jul 24 |
| 14¾ | 11¾ | Allied M (¾g) | 4 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 7⅝ | 5¼ | Allied Stores | 27 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 84 | 71⅜ | Allied Str pf (5) | 1 | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ | Jul 26 |
| 37 | 25⅜ | Allis-Ch Mfg ½g | 9 | 31¼ | 31 | 31¼ | + ¼ |
| 21 | 14½ | Alpha Cem (¾g) | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | Jul 26 |
| 1¼ | 1⅛ | Amal Leath | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | Jul 25 |
| 16 | 10 | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | +1 |
| 63½ | 44 | Amerada Cp (2) | 3 | 62 | 62 | 62 | + ½ |
| 18⅞ | 14⅜ | Am Ag Ch (.60g) | 2 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | |
| 58½ | 40 | Am Airlines (1e) | 12 | 48 | 46¼ | 46¼ | —1 |
| 8¾ | 5½ | Am Bk N (.10g) | 15 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 8¼ | 5⅛ | Am Bosch | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | + ⅛ |
| 39 | 29⅞ | Am Br Sh (.90g) | 1 | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | Jul 26 |
| 2¼ | 1 | Am Cable & R | 110 | 2⅜ | 2 | 2¼ | + ¼ |
| 95¼ | 78½ | Am Can (4) | 1 | 89 | 89 | 89 | |
| 185 | 171½ | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 179 | 179 | 179 | Jul 16 |
| 34¾ | 23 | Am Car&Fy(1g) | 9 | 34 | 33½ | 33⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 79¼ | 56 | Am C & F pf (7) | 2 | 77¼ | 77 | 77 | — ½ |
| 23½ | 18⅛ | Am Ch & C 1.20g | 1 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | |
| 115 | 107 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 108 | 108 | 108 | Jul 24 |
| 121 | 98½ | Am Chicle 4a) | 1 | 111 | 111 | 111 | Jul 26 |
| 8¾ | 6½ | Am Col'type(.60) | 4 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 7¾ | 4⅝ | Am Comm Al | 2 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | + ⅛ |
| 18¼ | 9½ | Am Crys S (¾g) | 15 | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 1⅞ | 1¼ | Am Encaus Til | 4 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 5 | 3¾ | Am European | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | Jun 27 |
| 1½ | ½ | Am & For Pow | 8 | ⅛ | ¾ | ¾ | — ⅛ |
| 17¾ | 11⅞ | Am FP$6pf(.60k) | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | — ¼ |
| 21⅞ | 14¾ | Am FP$7pf(.70k) | 4 | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | Jul 26 |
| 3⅞ | 2⅛ | Am & F P 2 pf | 8 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 38½ | 29 | Am-Haw SS (2g) | 6 | 37¾ | 36¾ | 37¾ | +1 |
| 4⅛ | 2¾ | Am Hide & Lea | 2 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 30¼ | 27 | Am H & L pf (3) | 1 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | Jul 26 |
| 45 | 44¼ | Am Home (2.40) | 1 | 49½ | 48½ | 49½ | +1 |
| 1⅞ | 1½ | Am Ice | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | Jul 24 |
| 24 | 20 | Am Ice pf(½e) | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 4¼ | 3⅛ | Am Internat'l | 7 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 13¼ | 10⅝ | Am Inv Ill (1) | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Jul 24 |
| 50 | 48 | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 1 | 46 | 46 | 46 | Jul 3 |
| 17⅛ | 10¾ | Am Locomotive | 14 | 15 | 14¾ | 14¾ | + ⅛ |
| 95¼ | 79 | Am Loc pf(3½k) | 1 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | + ¼ |
| 13¾ | 10¼ | Am M & F (.54g) | 10 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 5⅜ | 2¼ | Am M & Metal | 6 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 19¾ | 15½ | Am Metal (½g) | 3 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | + ½ |
| 3¼ | 1 | Am Power & Lt | 16 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | + ⅛ |
| 46¾ | 30 | APL $6 pf(4⅛k) | 6 | 35½ | 34¾ | 35½ | + ¾ |
| 39 | 25 | APL $5 pf(3.44k) | 18 | 31¾ | 30⅞ | 31¾ | + ¾ |
| 7¼ | 6 | Am Rad & S .30g | 36 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 11⅞ | Am Roll M (.70g) | 29 | 15⅝ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | + ½ |
| 7 | 4⅜ | Am Saf R (¼g) | 6 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | Jul 25 |
| 9⅝ | 7⅛ | Am Seating(½g) | 6 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | + ½ |
| 45⅜ | 34 | Am Sm&R (1½g | 16 | 45⅝ | 44⅜ | 45½ | + ½ |
| 154 | 138¾ | Am Sm&R pf(7) | 7 | 152 | 151⅞ | 152 | |
| 54 | 37 | Am Snuff (3a) | 3 | 44¾ | 44½ | 44½ | —1¼ |
| 28½ | 19 | Am Stl Fd(1¼g) | 14 | 25¾ | 25⅜ | 25½ | + ½ |
| 11¼ | 9⅜ | Am Stores (½g) | 6 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 13½ | 10 | Am Stove (.90g) | 4 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | Jul 23 |
| 19½ | 13 | Am Sug R (½g) | 33 | 20⅜ | 19¾ | 20⅜ | + ⅞ |
| 93 | 81 | Am Sugar pf(7) | 5 | 92⅝ | 91 | 92⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 17¼ | 11¾ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 10 | 19¼ | 17⅝ | 19¼ | +1½ |
| 168¾ | 148½ | Am T & T (9) | 19 | 154 | 153⅞ | 154 | + ⅛ |
| 73½ | 62 | Am Tobacco (5) | 5 | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ | + ¼ |
| 74½ | 62 | Am Tob B (5) | 1 | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | |
| 159 | 146¼ | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 153⅜ | 153⅜ | 153⅜ | Jul 23 |
| 7 | 4⅛ | Am Type Fdrs | 62 | 6⅝ | 6 | 6½ | + ¾ |
| 7¼ | 4 | Am Water Wks | 12 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | + ⅛ |
| 99⅛ | 82 | Am WW 1pf (6) | 1 | 87 | 87 | 87 | Jul 23 |
| 8⅜ | 5½ | Am Woolen | 15 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 74¼ | 51 | Am Wool pf (7k) | 19 | 72 | 71 | 71¾ | + ½ |
| 8 | 5 | Am Zinc L & S | 41 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | + ¼ |
| 56¾ | 46⅛ | Am Z pr pf 2½k | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | Jul 18 |
| 20 | 22⅛ | Anaconda (1g) | 46 | 29¾ | 29¼ | 29⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 16 | 11⅛ | Anchor H (.15g) | 2 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ½ |
| 12½ | 9 | Andes Cop (½g) | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | Jul 23 |
| 2⅛ | 1 | A P W Paper | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | Jul 24 |
| 30 | 26 | Arch-D M (.85g) | 7 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | Jul 25 |
| 111⅝ | 109½ | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | Jul 22 |
| 5½ | 4 | Armour Ill | 21 | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 5 | + ⅛ |
| 67 | 47½ | Arm Ill prpf 1½g | 9 | 67½ | 66 | 67½ | +2½ |
| 64 | 60 | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 65 | 65 | 65 | Jul 11 |
| 34⅜ | 23 | Armstrong(1¼g) | 1 | 29 | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | + ¼ |
| 8⅞ | 6⅞ | Arnold C (½g) | 2 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | Jul 25 |
| 6¾ | 4¼ | Artloom (⅜g) | 11 | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 9¾ | 5⅝ | Assd Dry Goods | 15 | 9⅝ | 9⅜ | 9½ | + ⅛ |
| 87½ | 79½ | Assd D G 1 pf(6) | 2 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | Jul 22 |
| 100 | 87 | Assd D 2 pf(14k) | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Jul 23 |
| 35⅛ | 26 | Associates (2) | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | Jul 25 |
| 31⅝ | 18 | Atch T&SF (1g) | 34 | 30¾ | 30⅜ | 30⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 70¼ | 60¼ | Atch T&S Fpf(5) | 1 | 66 | 66 | 66 | + ½ |
| 28⅛ | 13½ | Atl Coast Line | 29 | 27¾ | 27¼ | 27⅜ | + ½ |
| 31⅜ | 13½ | Atl G&W Indies | 1 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | + ¾ |
| 41½ | 16½ | Atl G&W pf 2½g | 2 | 39¾ | 39½ | 39½ | Jul 25 |
| 24¼ | 19½ | Atl Refining (1) | 5 | 23⅛ | 23 | 23 | |
| 110¼ | 107 | Atl Refin pf (4) | 1 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | Jul 18 |
| 7½ | 6⅝ | Atlas Corp (¼g) | — | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | + ⅜ |
| 50¼ | 47½ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 3 | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | Jul 25 |
| 72¼ | 61 | Atlas Pow (1½g) | 4 | 70⅛ | 70 | 70 | + ½ |
| 9 | 6 | Atlas Tack (.30g) | 5 | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 1⅜ | Austin Nichols | 12 | 2¾ | 2⅜ | 2⅝ | Jul 16 |
| 5¼ | 2⅝ | Aviation Corp | 20 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| | | **B** | | | | | |
| 19 | 12¼ | Bald Loco ct | 17 | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16½ | + ½ |
| 4½ | 3⅛ | Balt & Ohio | 104 | 4¾ | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 7½ | 4⅜ | Balt & Ohio pf | 63 | 8⅛ | 7¼ | 9 | + ¾ |
| 8 | 5 | Bangor & Ar | 6 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 10½ | 7 | Barber As (⅛e) | 2 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 9¾ | 6½ | Barker Br (¼g) | 3 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | |
| 10½ | 7⅝ | Barnsdall (.45g) | 10 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | + ¼ |
| 24⅞ | 18¾ | Bath Ir Wks ¾g | 9 | 24⅜ | 24 | 24¼ | + ⅜ |
| 31⅜ | 25¾ | Bayuk Cig (1½) | 2 | 28½ | 28 | 28 | + ¼ |
| 27⅝ | 22 | Beat Cream (1a) | 2 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | — ½ |
| 104½ | 103 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | Jul 3 |
| 104½ | 103 | Beat C pf (5) | 1 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | Jul 3 |
| 104 | 104 | Beat pf xw (5) | 1 | 104 | 104 | 104 | Feb 5 |
| 126 | 108 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 113⅝ | 113⅜ | 113⅝ | Jul 26 |
| 8⅜ | 7⅜ | Beld-Hem (.80) | 6 | 8¼ | 7¾ | 8¼ | + ½ |
| 39½ | 32⅜ | Bendix Av (3g) | 17 | 39⅜ | 39 | 39⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅞ | 15⅛ | Benef Ind (.85g) | 3 | 15⅞ | 15¾ | 15⅞ | Jul 26 |
| 57 | 54½ | Benef Ind pf 2½ | 1 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | Jul 25 |
| 34¾ | 26¾ | Best & Co(1.60a) | 3 | 33¼ | 33 | 33¼ | — ¼ |
| 89½ | 68⅛ | Beth Steel (3g) | 27 | 78¾ | 77¾ | 78¾ | +1¼ |
| 131½ | 121½ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 8 | 122½ | 122 | 122 | |
| 29⅛ | 23¼ | Bigelow-S (2g) | 1 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | + ½ |
| 23 | 16½ | Black & Deck(2) | 1 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | + ¾ |
| 10¼ | 6⅝ | Blaw-Knox .30g | 8 | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| 18⅜ | 13½ | Bliss & L (½g) | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | Jul 25 |
| 18⅝ | 12⅜ | Boeing Airplane | 87 | 18¾ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | + ½ |
| 35 | 25½ | Bohn Al&Br (1g) | 2 | 30¾ | 30⅜ | 30¾ | + ¾ |
| 23⅜ | 17⅜ | Bond Strs (1.60) | 3 | 23 | 22¾ | 23 | + ¼ |
| 20⅛ | 18⅜ | Borden Co (.60g) | 33 | 20 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | |
| 20⅜ | 16 | Borg-Warn .80g | 4 | 19¼ | 19 | 19 | — ¼ |
| 7⅛ | 7⅛ | Boston & Maine | 8 | 2¼ | 1⅞ | 2¼ | + ⅜ |
| 39⅝ | 30 | Bower Roll B(3) | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | |
| 4⅝ | 3¼ | Brew Corp (.20g) | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 12⅜ | 8¾ | Bridgeport (½g) | 2 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10½ | + ⅛ |
| 25⅜ | 18⅛ | Briggs Mfg (1g) | 16 | 20 | 19½ | 20 | + ⅛ |
| 41 | 30 | Briggs & S(1½g) | 3 | 30½ | 30 | 30 | Jul 23 |
| 44½ | 38 | Bristol-M (2.40) | 1 | 42 | 42 | 42 | Jul 24 |
| 2½ | 2⅛ | Bkly & Q Trans | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 6⅝ | 5¾ | Bkly-Man Tr | 1 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| 14⅛ | 10 | Bkly Un Gas | 1 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 32½ | 30 | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | +1 |
| 23½ | 19½ | Bruns-Bal (1g) | 3 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | Jul 26 |
| 12⅜ | 9 | Bucyrus-E (.40g) | 15 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ | + ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 3½ | Budd Mfg | 15 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 5½ | Budd Wheel .45g | *6 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 34¼ | 23¼ | Bullard Co (1g) | 2 | 28 | 27⅞ | 28 | + ¼ |
| 33¾ | 27½ | Bullova Wat (2a) | 4 | 33 | 33 | 33 | — ½ |
| 20½ | 15¾ | Burling (.95g) | 32 | 20⅞ | 20 | 20 | — ⅜ |
| 55 | 49 | Burling pf (2¾) | 3 | 56 | 54¼ | 56 | +1 |
| 9⅜ | 7⅝ | Burr Add (.45g) | 10 | 9⅜ | 9 | 9¼ | |
| 3¾ | 2⅛ | Bush Terminal | 5 | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | |
| 6½ | 4½ | Butler Br (.30g) | 9 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | + ¼ |
| 22½ | 19⅝ | But Bros pf(1½) | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | Jul 26 |
| 4⅜ | 3 | ButteCop&Zinc | 9 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 11¾ | 7½ | Byers (AM) Co | 12 | 11¾ | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | + ½ |
| 12 | 7½ | Byron Jack(½g) | 4 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | — ¼ |
| | | **C** | | | | | |
| 21¾ | 16¾ | Calif Pack (1) | 12 | 22¼ | 21⅞ | 22¼ | + ¾ |
| 53 | 51 | Calif P pf(2½) | 1 | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | 52⅝ | M'y 6 |
| 1½ | ¾ | Callahan Z-Lead | 70 | 1¼ | 1 | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 5½ | Cal & Hecla(½g) | 4 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 14⅞ | 10¼ | Campb Wy(.85g) | 2 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 15⅜ | 10⅞ | Canada Dry (.60) | 24 | 15⅜ | 15 | 15 | |
| 4½ | 3⅛ | Canadian Pacific | 18 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 39⅞ | 34 | Cannon M (1g) | 1 | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 3¼ | 2¼ | Capital Ad A | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | Jul 24 |
| 30½ | 22 | Carpent Stl 1½g | 1 | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | Jul 24 |
| 3½ | 2½ | Car & Gen (.10) | 4 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | Jul 25 |
| 81¾ | 43 | Case (JI) Co(3e) | 5 | 78 | 76 | 77 | +1 |
| 50⅝ | 40 | Caterpill Tr (2) | 2 | 47⅝ | 47¼ | 47⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 29 | 18⅞ | Celanese (1g) | 136 | 29¾ | 28¼ | 28⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 10½ | 7 | Celotex Cp (1a) | 13 | 9½ | 9 | 9 | — ¼ |
| 22¾ | 15½ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 13 | 18½ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅛ | Cent Foundry | 15 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | |
| 3⅝ | 1¾ | Cent RR NJ | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | + ¼ |
| 11¼ | 4¼ | Cent Violetta S | 43 | 12¼ | 11 | 11 | — ⅛ |
| 3¼ | 2½ | Century Rib M | 6 | 4 | 3¼ | 4 | + ⅞ |
| 34⅞ | 27 | Cerro de Pas(3g) | 4 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | + ¾ |
| 5⅜ | 2⅞ | Cert-teed Prod | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | + ⅜ |
| 21¼ | 15¾ | Chain Belt (¾g) | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| 21¾ | 17½ | Cham P&F(¾g) | 2 | 21½ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | |
| 18 | 12⅛ | Checker Cab | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | — ½ |
| 44⅛ | 34¼ | Ches & Ohio (3) | 11 | 38⅜ | 38 | 38¼ | — ¼ |
| 102½ | 93½ | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 99 | 99 | 99 | — ½ |
| 3⅞ | 2¼ | Ches Corp | 11 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3⅞ | |
| 1¾ | ⅝ | Chi & E Ill | 3 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 5¾ | 1⅜ | Chi & E Ill A | 19 | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | + ¼ |
| 2½ | ⅛ | Chi Great West | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 10⅝ | 3⅞ | Chi Great W pf | 16 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9⅞ | + ¼ |
| 3¼ | 5 | Chi Mail O (¼e) | 3 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 19½ | 9½ | Chi Pneu Tool 1g | 7 | 18⅜ | 18½ | 18½ | + ½ |
| 44½ | 37½ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | Jul 21 |
| 54 | 49 | C P T pr pf(2½) | 1 | 54 | 54 | 54 | Jul 24 |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 2 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Jul 25 |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | C R I & P 6% pf | 2 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Jul 25 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | + ⅛ |
| 9½ | 8⅛ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 1 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | Jun25 |
| 14¼ | 10⅜ | Chickasha (¾g) | 4 | 13 | 12⅞ | 13 | + ½ |
| 2⅞ | 1⅛ | Childs Co | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 72⅛ | 55 | Chrysler (3g) | 50 | 58½ | 56 | 58⅛ | +2 |
| 10⅜ | 8¾ | City I & F (.60g) | 2 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 3⅛ | 2¼ | City Stores | 7 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | + ⅛ |
| 39 | 30¼ | Clark Equip 1½g | 1 | 39 | 38½ | 38½ | Jul 23 |
| 33¾ | 24½ | Clev Gr Br(.80g) | 4 | 30 | 29¾ | 29¾ | — ¼ |
| 40 | 26⅞ | Climax M (1.20) | 15 | 39⅞ | 39⅝ | 39¾ | + ⅝ |
| 36 | 28½ | Cluett P(1¼g) | 8 | 37 | 36¼ | 37 | +1 |
| 106 | 87 | Coca-Cola (1½g) | 1 | 93 | 93 | 93 | +1 |
| 62½ | 60 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | Jul 17 |
| 14⅜ | 11⅛ | Colgate-P (½a) | 5 | 14 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 103½ | 100¾ | Colg-P pf (4¼) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | Jul 25 |
| 30¼ | 18⅛ | Collins & A 2½g | 13 | 21½ | 20⅞ | 21½ | + ¾ |
| 20 | 14 | Col Fuel & I ¾g | 6 | 18¼ | 17⅞ | 18¼ | + ½ |
| 21¾ | 14¾ | Col Br A (.90g) | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 21 | 14¾ | Col Br B (.90g) | 1 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 4⅞ | 2½ | Col G&E (.10g) | 3 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 92½ | 73 | Col G&E pf A(6) | 1 | 77⅜ | 77⅜ | 77⅜ | |
| 6⅞ | 4¼ | Colum Pict | 17 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5¾ | + ¼ |
| 26¾ | 21¼ | Colum P pf (2¾) | 7 | 26⅝ | 26½ | 26½ | — ¼ |
| 83 | 69⅞ | Colum Carb (4) | 1 | 81 | 81 | 81 | + ⅝ |
| 31 | 21¾ | Com Credit (3) | 12 | 24¾ | 24½ | 24½ | + ¼ |
| 104 | 99⅜ | Com Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | +1½ |
| 37⅞ | 28¼ | Coml Inv Tr (4) | 13 | 31 | 30¾ | 31 | + ¾ |
| 110 | 102½ | Com T cv pf(4¼) | 1 | 106 | 106 | 106 | Jul 24 |
| 11¾ | 8⅜ | Coml Solv (¾g) | 38 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11¾ | |
| 12 | ⅜ | Com'th & South | 28 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 65⅝ | 49 | Com&Sou pf (3) | 2 | 61 | 60½ | 60½ | + ¼ |
| 30½ | 24¼ | Com Edis (1.80) | 20 | 26¾ | 26⅝ | 26¾ | + ⅛ |
| 4 | 3 | Conde Nast(¼g) | 3 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 18½ | 14 | Congoleum (1) | 11 | 16⅝ | 16¼ | 16⅝ | + ½ |
| 35⅜ | 22½ | Cons Airc (2g) | 21 | 35¼ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | — ½ |
| 15⅞ | 10½ | Cons Cig (1¾e) | 4 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 8½ | 5¾ | Cons Cop (½g) | 6 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 23⅜ | 17¼ | Cons Edison (2) | 53 | 19¼ | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |
| 107⅜ | 95 | Cons Ed pf (5) | 7 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | 101⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 1¼ | ½ | Con Film Ind | 6 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | Jul 25 |
| 11 | 7¼ | Cons F pf (½k) | 1 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ¼ |
| 3½ | 2¼ | Cons Laundries | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Jul 26 |
| 6½ | 5¼ | Consol Oil (½) | 29 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6½ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅜ | ¾ | Con RR Cuba pf | 16 | 2¾ | 2½ | 2¾ | + ⅜ |
| 7 | 2⅞ | Consol'n Coal | 4 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | + ⅛ |
| 30 | 15¼ | Consol'n Coal pf | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| 106⅝ | 99 | Con Pow pf(4½) | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | Jul 26 |
| 16½ | 12½ | Container (¾g) | 3 | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 5 | 4⅜ | Cont Bak (new) | 13 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | |
| 102 | 79½ | Cont Bak pf (8) | 6 | 101⅞ | 101¾ | 101¾ | — ¼ |
| 40½ | 31⅝ | Cont Can (1g) | 7 | 36⅞ | 36¾ | 36¾ | + ¼ |
| 9½ | 6⅝ | Cont Dia F (1) | 2 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 44 | 35¼ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 2 | 44¼ | 44 | 44¼ | + ¼ |
| 4½ | 2⅝ | Cont Motors | 65 | 3¾ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 26¾ | 17⅜ | Cont Oil (¾g) | 32 | 25⅝ | 25⅜ | 25½ | |
| 23½ | 15½ | Cont Steel (½g) | 1 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | + ¾ |
| 18⅞ | 13 | Cop'weld (.40g) | 9 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 56 | 52 | Cop'weld pf(2½) | 1 | 53¾ | 53⅝ | 53¾ | + ¾ |
| 53¼ | 42¼ | Corn Prods (3) | 6 | 53½ | 52 | 53½ | +1½ |
| 47⅜ | 33¼ | Coty Inc (¼g) | 20 | 43⅜ | 41¼ | 43⅜ | + ¼ |
| ⅞ | ½ | Coty Internat'l | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | Jul 24 |
| 19⅞ | 13 | Crane Co (.80e) | 5 | 17¼ | 16½ | 17¼ | + ¾ |
| 19 | 14⅞ | C of Wheat(1.60) | 3 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 9 | 4⅜ | Crosley Corp | 2 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 27⅝ | 19⅝ | Crown C&S(½g) | 1 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | + ½ |
| 45½ | 39¾ | Cr C pf xw (2¼) | 1 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | + ½ |
| 15⅜ | 11⅛ | Crown Zel (¾g) | 16 | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14½ | + ⅛ |
| 47¼ | 35½ | Crucible Steel | 65 | 46¾ | 45⅞ | 46½ | +1 |
| 98½ | 82 | Crucible pf (5) | 8 | 97 | 96 | 96¾ | +2 |
| 7⅜ | 3½ | Cuban

Commerce and Finance

# Tax Bill Expected to Meet 60 P. C. of Year's Expenditures

Business and Industry

## Steel Output Is Unchanged At 97 Per Cent

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States remained unchanged during the past week at 97 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"The steel supply situation is becoming ever tighter," continues the service, "yet, despite many weeks of severe strain and even hysteria, there are few, if any, instances of steel users shutting down from lack of materials, even those engaged in nondefense work. The longer that such shutdowns can be staved off, the more helpful the industry becomes that all users will pass the crisis safely.

"Often shortages of steel in hands of consumers are rather vacancies only in certain sizes. Stocks are very unbalanced, partly because defense work required sizes and specifications other than usual and consumers bought the wrong descriptions, foresight being more difficult than hindsight. If there were some practical way of returning surpluses in exchange for scarce items the situation would be much smoother.

"The class of consumers having most difficulty in obtaining steel are those who turn out contract work, of a specialty nature, tailor made to fit some specific purpose. Naturally such steel users can't anticipate steel requirements.

"Allocating steel deliveries on a percentage basis of what has been ordered, particularly to civilian consumers, is the order of the day. Some mills have assigned quotas to branch offices, who, in turn, allocate their customers. Because of the rapid growth of priority orders allocations on these priorities are expected by many by the end of the current quarter. Already several steelmakers and allied manufacturers complain of more A-1-A ratings than they can fill.

"In several cases, consumers, finding their priority ratings are not high enough to get results, have returned to OPM to get higher ratings necessitating another wait. Railroads complain that their A-3 ratings are not potent enough to be effective.

"There is often confusion as to whether certain new Washington propositions are actual orders or proposals. Thus the recommendation by OPACS that materials going to makers of household appliances and automobile makers be cut 50 per cent yet remains to be passed upon by OPM, though many were under impression it was a definite order.

"Though priorities field service representatives have been set up in 13 key cities, their effectiveness is lessened considerably by lack of authority to act, their functions being advisory only, often with direct wire communication facilities with Washington lacking."

Scheduled automobile production for last week was 105,635 units, down 4,277 for the week, comparing with 34,822 for the same week of 1940.

Advancing production districts were: Pittsburgh ½ point to 100, Wheeling 2 points to 93, Cleveland 1 point to 96, Detroit 2 points to 88. Declines were: eastern Pennsylvania 1½ points to 95; and New England 10 points to 85. Unchanged were: Chicago at 100, Youngstown at 98, Buffalo at 93, Birmingham at 90, Cincinnati at 85½ and St. Louis at 98.

## Netherlands Indies Trade Rises Sharply

*By the Associated Press*

Washington

The Commerce Department reported that merchandise imports into the United States from the Netherlands Indies reached an all-time high valuation of $169,074,000 in 1940. This compared with $92,971,000 in 1939.

The United States, in turn, sold products valued at $53,781,000 to the Netherlands Indies last year, compared with $35,420,000 in 1939.

## Home Building In 6 Months Most Active in Years

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 28—During the first six months of 1941, residential building in 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains was the most active in 12 years, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation. The dollar volume of contracts awarded was $948,994,000 in the first half year, 37 per cent greater than for residential building in the like 1940 period.

The construction of small houses predominated, the corporation disclosing that contracts for one and two-family houses during the first six months totaled $740,766,000, or 77 per cent of the residential building total. Of this figure, $628,627,000, or 85 per cent, was for private ownership, the corporation said.

## Restrictions May Be Imposed Upon Installment Buying

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department suggested that some form of control over installment buying might be necessary, while the United States Chamber of Commerce declared that deferred payment purchases were "being effectively regulated by business itself and there is no need for government action."

The department said that easy credit led to consumer competition for materials needed for defense and that "finally, it would be against the long range public interest for individuals to find themselves 'up to the neck' in debt when the war is over."

The chamber's report, prepared by its domestic distribution department, said that the volume of deferred payment purchasing "is so small as to have little effect on an inflationary movement and it serves a useful purpose as a device for enabling consumers to buy consumer goods of a durable character."

## House to Rush Through Record Tax Bill; Higher Levies Seen

**By Richard L. Strout**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 28—As the House Rules Committee today granted an air-tight "rule" to rush through the unparalleled $3,529,000,000 tax bill last week, Robert L. Doughton (D) of N. C., Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee forecast today a supplementary tax bill next year, with even more drastic levies.

At the same time today Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas announced that he expects the Administration's far-reaching price-control legislation to be introduced this week, preceded by a Presidential message.

Between the new tax bill and the measure to put ceilings on prices, the American economy is being moulded more drastically than at any other time short of outright war, into the channels of defense and aid for the democracies.

Speaker Rayburn refused to discuss details of the long-awaited price-fixing bill. Its purpose is to clamp down on inflation and prevent just such a price rise spiral as is estimated to have added one-third to the cost of conducting the World War. Mr. Rayburn said that the last time he saw the price-conrol bill, it was "in satisfactory form."

**To Prevent Inflation**

Between the immense new taxes, and the effort to control prices, the average man-in-the-street finds the two new "pocketbook" measures more directly concerning him than almost anything that has happened since the start of the defense crisis.

Chairman Doughton startled the rules committee by the forecast of even higher taxes, at a time when the Nation was just through gasping over the rates revealed in the week-end publication of the pending measure. The rules committee granted his request for a closed rule, precluding all but committee amendments from the floor, which means that the rates cannot be opened for general amendment.

Mr. Doughton replied to rules committee demands for a broader tax base by expressing the belief that a new tax bill to meet unprecedented arms costs would follo wthe present measure.

**Another Tax Bill**

"This does not close the door," he said. "There will be another tax bill possibly reducing income tax exemptions or imposing a general consumption tax. I'm not sure we shouldn't eliminate income tax exemptions entirely and make everybody pay."

Under the rule approved by the committee this morning, only three days' debate is allowed and the measure is expected to pass and go to the Senate within three days. The Senate will hold hearings, but in general it is felt it will follow the House line.

Mr. Doughton said after the committee hearing that he had not discussed the general sales tax idea with the Administration, which has always heretofore opposed the proposal. He was expressing his own ideas, he said, before the committee.

Representative A. Willis Robertson (D) of Virginia criticized the tax measure as one which "tickled" the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He advocated the Treasury recommendations for income surtax rates and excess profits taxes, which would have raised another $600,000,000. This is an extension of the basic issue between the Treasury, versus the committee proposals. The Treasury wanted an extension of the income tax rates, based on the philosophy of "ability to pay," and designed to reduce discrepancies of wealth in the country. The committee on the whole backed away from the Treasury proposals and wrote schedules which mean that most families between the $3,000 and $20,000 "middle income bracket" range will pay less than the Treasury wanted.

It made up the difference largely by excise taxes, which fall primarily on the consumer.

Before the direct issue on the tax is joined on the floor, however, the House will get out of the way the $8,000,000,000 Army-Navy-Marine Corps appropriation. This includes the item for $35,000,000 for a new War Department building outside of the District of Columbia, in Arlington County, Virginia.

In proposing its monster tax bill the house committee declared "there is increasing evidence that the burden will be borne cheerfully in the light of the overwhelming importance of national defense to the continued freedom and security of the United States.

"It is believed that the risk to life and property from an inadequate preparedness would make even a much heavier burden attractive by comparison."

**Expect Bill to Pass**

Put on such a basis it is believed the great tax bill will get through Congress without too great difficulty. The contest will be over issues of individual rates, not on the question of its size,

A feature of the bill is that it would meet about 60 per cent of the forthcoming year's expenditures by taxation, leaving only about 40 per cent to borrowing. This is to be contrasted with the world war, where only a third of the expenditures were met by taxes and two-thirds by borrowing. This pay-as-you-go policy is one of the basic features of the new bill.

Out of scores of added taxes and higher levies three main considerations stand out:

1. The committee refused to heed the Administration desire to tax corporation profits solely on the basis of rate of return of invested capital, and left corporations with the choice of alternatives in figuring taxes, either on the basis of average earnings or invested capital. The Treasury declares this alternative proposal is allowing big corporations to minimize taxes and will open the door to big war profits and subsequent Congressional investigations like those after the World War.

**Rates Increased**

2. The new bill increases rates on most of the present excise and consumption taxes with the exception of tobacco and gasoline, and raises corporation and income taxes all down the line, including a surtax on individual incomes starting at 5 per cent on the first $2,000 or net income after deductions, and rises progressively to 75 per cent on immense incomes over $3,500,000.

3. The committee declined to follow the advice of Leon Henderson, as it declined to follow the Treasury's advice on the question of corporation profits, who urged that restrictive taxation be imposed on automobiles, refrigerators and other goods that are competitive with arms industries for steel and aluminum. Mr. Henderson asked a tax as high as 20 per cent or higher on automobiles; the committee proposed to increase the tax from the present 3½ per cent merely to 7 per cent.

## Corporation TaxesDeclared Discriminatory

NEW YORK (AP)—The national industrial conference board said today Federal income taxes place much heavier burdens on some industries than on others.

"The main cause of this discrimination," the board said, "lies in the circumstance that corporations are required to compute their tax liabilities on their net taxable incomes each year, with little or no allowance for losses incurred in prior years."

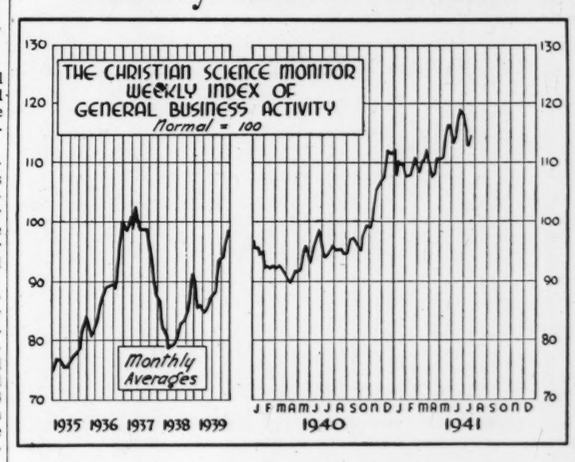
The present tax system aggravated the inequalities caused by business fluctuations, the study disclosed. Statistics on 15 major industrial groups during the period from 1922 to 1937 showed the food and chemical industries paid 15.6 of their net income less deficit in Federal income taxes, whereas the lumber and wood products industry paid 47.4 per cent.

The report said: "The industries which paid low percentages of net income less deficit in Federal income taxes were those subject to compartively small fluctuations in annual earnings.

"The service group, on the other hand, which includes laundries, hotels, purveyors of various forms of amusement, and companies engaged in rendering professional services, incurred deficits in excess of net income every year from 1931 through 1936. These deficits were so large that for the entire 16 years the deficits exceeded net income."

The study was concerned solely with the consequences of the Federal normal corporation income tax.

## Monitor Index of Business Activity Shows an Increase




An increase in general business activity was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index during the week ended July 19. All three components advanced and the index on July 19 registered 114.4 (prel.) compared with 112.7 for the week ended July 12. A year ago it stood at 94.9.

Bank debits showed a sharp increase following the holidays. Carloadings not only showed a good gain over the previous week but were substantially above last year. Power production continues at record levels and again increased during the week.

Commodity prices showed an increase of 0.2 per cent to equal their 1937 peak. Engineering awards exceeded the $200,000,000 level for the third successive week. Retail sales averaged 20 to 24 per cent above last year for the country as a whole.

Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $55,000,000 during the week to a total of $5,988,000,000. The production of steel remained unchanged at 97 per cent of mill capacity.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

| | July 19* 1941 | July 12 1941 | July 20 1940 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Combined index | 114.4 | 112.7 | 94.9 |
| Bk debits outside NYC | 114.4 | 112.2 | 94.5 |
| Elec power production | 112.3 | 111.6 | 100.8 |
| Misc carloadings | 116.6 | 114.3 | 89.5 |

*Preliminary.

## G. M. Quarter Net Equal To $1.18 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp. reported a consolidated net income for the June quarter of $53,579,568, or $1.18 a common share, based on the greatest sales record of any three months' period in the company's history—$699,898,241.

This net income compared with $46,546,999, or $1.02 a common share, in the like 1940 quarter.

**Big Defense Output**

Of the total sales, $75,200,000 represented delivery of defense products, bringing the total defense deliveries since the company started work on the national defense program, one year ago, to $209,500,000.

In the like 1940 quarter, sales totaled $461,809,533.

Growth of the defense goods delivery speed of the big automotive corporation was shown in the following table:

| | |
|---|---|
| Before Oct. 1, 1940 | $34,000,000 |
| 4th quarter, 1940 | 43,700,000 |
| 1st quarter, 1941 | 56,600,000 |
| 2nd quarter, 1941 | 75,200,000 |

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the corporation, reported to stockholders:

"The peak of defense production by General Motors, as measured by the obligations already assumed or under negotiation, cannot be reached until toward the end of 1942.

"Full production facilities being created will not be available until then."

**Sales Increase**

Commenting on operating results, sales and income of the second quarter, as compared with the same period of 1940, Mr. Sloan said:

"Sales in value increased 51.6 per cent. Net income before income and excess profits taxes and before provision for contingencies increased 76.6 per cent. Net income after taxes at current rates and after provision for contingencies including possible additional taxes increased 15.1 per cent.

"Expressed otherwise, the corporation earned for the quarter before taxes and reserve for contingencies $146,787,568. After taxes and reserve for contingencies, net income available for dividends was $53,579,568."

## Present Federal Income Taxes and the Proposed Ones

WASHINGTON—A comparison of income taxes on specified net incomes, all income earned, under existing law, and the taxes as proposed in the Defense Revenue Bill is shown in the following table:

| Net Income. | SINGLE PERSON— Present Law. | SINGLE PERSON— Proposed Bill. | MARRIED PERSONS— No Dependents— Present Law. | No Dependents— Proposed Bill. | Two Dependents— Present Law. | Two Dependents— Proposed Bill. | Four Dependents— Present Law. | Four Dependents— Proposed Bill. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $800 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 900 | $0.44 | $5.94 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1,000 | 4.40 | 15.40 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1,100 | 8.36 | 24.86 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1,200 | 12.32 | 34.32 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1,300 | 16.28 | 43.78 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1,400 | 20.24 | 53.84 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1,500 | 24.20 | 62.70 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1,600 | 28.16 | 72.16 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1,700 | 32.12 | 81.62 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1,800 | 36.08 | 91.08 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1,900 | 40.04 | 100.54 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 2,000 | 44.00 | 110.00 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 2,500 | 63.80 | 157.30 | $11.00 | $38.50 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 3,000 | 83.60 | 211.20 | 30.80 | 85.80 | .... | $11.00 | .... | .... |
| 4,000 | 123.20 | 338.80 | 70.40 | 180.40 | $35.20 | 101.20 | .... | $22.00 |
| 5,000 | 171.60 | 473.00 | 110.00 | 308.00 | 74.80 | 202.40 | $39.60 | 116.60 |
| 6,000 | 255.20 | 633.60 | 149.60 | 435.60 | 114.40 | 330.00 | 79.20 | 224.40 |
| 7,000 | 343.20 | 803.00 | 233.20 | 596.20 | 162.80 | 464.20 | 118.80 | 352.00 |
| 8,000 | 448.80 | 1,007.60 | 316.80 | 756.80 | 246.40 | 624.80 | 176.00 | 492.80 |
| 9,000 | 558.80 | 1,221.00 | 422.40 | 961.40 | 334.40 | 794.20 | 259.60 | 653.40 |
| 10,000 | 686.40 | 1,469.60 | 528.00 | 1,166.00 | 440.00 | 998.80 | 352.00 | 831.60 |
| 15,000 | 1,476.20 | 2,934.80 | 1,258.40 | 2,545.40 | 1,117.60 | 2,290.20 | 990.00 | 2,054.80 |
| 20,000 | 2,666.40 | 4,826.80 | 2,336.40 | 4,338.40 | 2,142.80 | 4,030.40 | 1,949.20 | 3,722.40 |
| 25,000 | 4,252.60 | 7,073.00 | 3,843.40 | 6,505.40 | 3,570.60 | 6,127.00 | 3,317.60 | 5,768.40 |
| 30,000 | 6,063.20 | 9,543.60 | 5,614.40 | 8,936.40 | 5,315.20 | 8,531.60 | 5,016.00 | 8,126.80 |
| 50,000 | 14,709.20 | 20,715.20 | 14,128.40 | 20,002.40 | 13,741.20 | 19,527.20 | 13,354.00 | 19,052.00 |
| 60,000 | 19,954.00 | 26,958.80 | 19,320.40 | 26,206.40 | 18,898.00 | 25,704.80 | 18,475.60 | 25,203.20 |
| 80,000 | 31,451.20 | 40,123 60 | 30,738.40 | 39,318.40 | 30,263.20 | 38,781.60 | 29,788.00 | 38,244.80 |
| 100,000 | 44,268.40 | 54,168.40 | 43,476.40 | 53,310.40 | 42,948.40 | 52,738.40 | 42,420.40 | 52,166.40 |
| 150,000 | 78,350.80 | 89,012.40 | 77,532.40 | 88,299.60 | 76,986.80 | 87,824.40 | 76,441.20 | 87,349.20 |
| 250,000 | 147,576.40 | 159,748.00 | 146,863.60 | 159,013.60 | 146,388.40 | 158,524.00 | 145,913.20 | 158,034.40 |
| 500,000 | 330,933.20 | 347,604.80 | 330,155.60 | 346,805.60 | 329,637.20 | 346,272.80 | 329,118.80 | 345,740.00 |
| 750,000 | 522,418.80 | 541,347.60 | 521,619.60 | 540,537.60 | 521,086.80 | 539,997.60 | 520,554.00 | 539,457.60 |
| 1,000,000 | 718,404.40 | 737,240.40 | 717,583.60 | 736,519.60 | 717,036.40 | 735,972.40 | 716,489.20 | 735,425.20 |
| 2,000,000 | 1,511,397.20 | 1,530,333.20 | 1,510,565.60 | 1,529,501.60 | 1,510,011.20 | 1,528,947.20 | 1,509,456.80 | 1,528,392.80 |
| 5,000,000 | 3,917,390.00 | 3,936,326.00 | 3,916,547.60 | 3,935,483.60 | 3,915,986.00 | 3,934,922.00 | 3,915,424.40 | 3,934,360.40 |

## Auto Makers With Materials to Keep On Builidng Cars

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management was reported to have assured automobile manufacturers with materials on hand for August and September production schedules that they will not be required to cut their output further during those months.

A general 20 per cent cut in production was asked by the OPM several months ago, and its industry advisory committe is attempting now to work out a program for further curtailment.

Leon Henderson, Administrator of Price Control and Civilian Supply, has proposed that production during the next three months be limited to 600,000 passenger cars and light trucks—approximately 80 per cent of the comparable 1940 output.

**Erie Operating Net Higher**

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad reported net operating income of $2,009,129 for June, an increase of $860,737 over the corresponding month last year. Net operating income for the first six months this year was reported as $10,166,391, compared with $5,138,110 for the first half of 1940.

## Oil Heater Output May Be Reduced

NEW YORK (AP)—Possibility that the Office of Production Management might order a 20 to 25 per cent cut in the output of oil heaters was discussed in manufacturing circles.

W. A. Mathison, Vice-President of the Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corporation., speaking at a sales meeting, said conferences in Washington indicated such a reduction inevitably would be necessary.

He urged inspection of present heating equipment as part of a "war on waste" with a view of saving oil.

## Economists Warn of Serious Dangers Of Inflation to Welfare of Workers

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—A graphic illustration of how inflation may adversely affect the welfare of workers is presented in a poster issued by the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy, of No. 70 Fifth Avenue.

The poster features a series of warnings written by Dean Neil Carothers, of the College of Business Administration, Lehigh University, and Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer, of Princeton University, President of the committee, and is illustrated by a cartoon by H. H Harper, of the Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald, showing higher prices and higher wages playing leapfrog on an upward curve suggesting rising cost of living.

Inflation falls most heavily on the wage-earner, the small-salaried man, the man or woman on a small income, the poster declares.

"It means that the children of the poor have a little less to eat; that houses are a little colder in the winter; that father does not get a new overcoat," it continues. "There is a popular notion that inflation hurts the rich, but not the poor. Inflation hurts everybody—rich and poor, but it falls most heavily on the wage-earner, on the little fellow.

"In Germany, inflation drove the plain people to black bread and paper clothes, but it also destroyed the prosperous classes."

Dr. Kemmerer appealed to the wage earner to "fight this deadly enemy."

"If you believe in the old fashioned virtues of honesty and thrift, if you believe in respecting property rights and human rights, if control of the government by the people through their control of government revenue, then fight inflation for it is the deadly enemy of these things you hold dear," he urges.


**COMMON STOCKS OR CASH?**

**The defense program and the policies pursued by our government make it appear probable that inflation may materialize sooner than most investors anticipate. Therefore, the investor who purchases some of the stocks at today's prices is likely to protect himself more effectively than the holder of cash.**

**WHY NOT WAKE UP**

***before too late to today's exceptional income-producing stock bargains? But get unbiased guidance. Return "ad" and $1 for 4 big investment magazines, "185 STOCKS UNDER 5½," coming August stock manual and "10-Year Dividend Honor Roll." Don't miss "HOW TO INVEST $10.000 TODAY" in July 30th issue.***

**The FINANCIAL WORLD**

*America's Pioneer Investment Weekly*

21 CM West Street New York, N. Y.


## Homestead, Pa., to Be Razed to Make Room for Expansion of Steel Plants

NEW YORK (AP)—Half the historic steel-making town of Homestead, Pa., will be erased to make room for part of the $85,000,000 defense steel plant expansion there and at Duquesne, Pa., with razing of homes and business of 10,500 persons, it was learned.

Homestead, a steel town since 1872 and home of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp's huge factory, will get $75,000,000 of the work. Tying in with present facilities will be an armor plate factory including 12 open hearth furnaces capable of making 1,700,000 tons a year, a slabbing mill, a 160-inch plate mill—widest ever built—and a forging and machining plant.

**Electric Furnaces**

At Duquesne a $10,000,000 set-up of two electric furnaces with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons and an alloy steel heat treating plant for special naval steel will be built.

About 90 per cent of the bill will be footed by the Government through the Defense Plant Corporation, and 10 per cent by Carnegie-Illinois Steel, a subsidiary of U. S. Steel Corporation.

Before construction can start at Homestead there will be razed enough homes and businesses to make a good-sized city. Included will be 1,363 homes, 11 churches, two convents, five schools, five clubs, 28 saloons, 68 grocery stores, three garages, 48 miscellaneous shops and filling stations, junkyards, a planing mill, water-works, machine shop, knife factory, and baking company.

The Federal Housing Authority is putting up in the area—Homestead and Duquesne are only a few miles apart—enough apartments and homes for about 1,400 families, to be ready in 10 days. In addition, private capital is building others.

**Ready in One Year**

Plans call for razing in three weeks the smoky old buildings that have been home and recreation for three generations of steel men. Steelmaking operations at the new plants are expected to begin in about 12 months, half the time normally required to put plants this size in operation.

Destruction of the homes and other buildings was necessary in order that the new plants might be adjacent to the present factories, it was explained.

The expansion will make jobs for an additional 3,600 workers at Homestead and 400 at Duquesne, steel men said.

Carnegie-Illinois will operate the plants under a five-year lease from Defense Plant Corp., with which it signed a contract July 18. Eventual ownership of the facilities was left open.

## National Metal Congress To Be Held in October

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND — The National Metal Congress and Exposition, which is to be held in Philadelphia, will be more pretentious this year than ever before, advance sales of exhibit space for the Congress indicate.

Space sales for the 1941 five-day meeting, opening October 20th in Philadelphia's Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, are 10 per cent ahead of last year, according to W. H. Eisenman, director of the Metal Congress and secretary of the American Society for Metals, which sponsors the show.

The importance of metals to the national defense program will be the general theme of the Congress, and it is understood many of the exhibitors will feature at the show products and new methods which they are using to assist American defense production.

## Northwestern Mutual Life Business Rises Sharply

MILWAUKEE (AP)—M. J. Cleary, President of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, reported that the company had $3,984,613,178 worth of insurance in force on June 30 and predicted that the $4,000,000,000 mark would be reached before the end of the year.

The total at the end of the first half of 1941 was represented by 1,077,441 policies. It showed an increase of $57,405,531 and 17,094 policies over a year ago, and of $35,880,446 and 8,892 policies since Jan. 1.

Total assets of the company on June 30 amounted to $1,396,631,083, an increase of $37,631,435 since Jan. 1, and of $72,343,140 since June 30, 1940.

**Delaware & Hudson**

NEW YORK (AP)—Delaware & Hudson Co. and subsidiaries reported June quarter, 1941, net income of $539,194, equal to $1.05 a share on the capital stock, and compared with a net loss of $321,114 in the June quarter of 1940. For the six months ended June 30, net income was $1,414,433, equal to $2.76 a share, against a net loss of $78,133 in the first half of 1940.

## Taxpayers Demand Sharp Cut in Normal Government Costs

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK (AP)—A 20-page booklet, entitled "Non-Defense Spending Menaces the Nation," was made public by the Taxpayers' Federation, Inc., here. The booklet contains a taxation survey in which the "urgent need of cutting sharply all normal Government costs to expedite the defense program and avoid local, state and national bankruptcy" is stressed.

The pamphlet declares that small and large taxpayers, although quite willing to face their obligations for defense, must be protected against patronage-seeking politicians, "who continuously advocate dipping into public funds for selfish gain while they wave the American flag to divert attention from their seductive greed." Now is the time for serious thought as to where we are heading in the rising cost of nondefense branches of government," it asserts.

The federation said free copies of the pamphlet are available to the public at its offices at 12 East Forty-first Street, here.

## Canada Restricts Private Purchase of Auto Fuel, Oil

TORONTO (AP)—The Canadian Federal Oil Control has ordered that on and after July 31 private motorists must pay cash for automobile fuel and oil and that they can not receive gasoline in receptacles other than the tanks installed in their cars.

Oil Controller G. R. Cottrelle said in the announcement that taxicab operators will be exempted from the order to pay cash and that dealers still may grant credit to operators of vehicles bearing commercial license plates.

"Dealers are now expressly prohibited from delivering gasoline in cans or other receptacles which may be used to supply a private passenger vehicle during prohibited hours of sale," the order said. Mr. Cottrelle said some motorists had sought to evade the prohibltion with reserve gasoline in extra cans.

**Paper Mills at Full Capacity**

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Paper Mills operated at 100.4 per cent of rated capacity in the week ended July 19, the American Paper and Pulp Association reported, comparing operations with 95.8 per cent in the previous week and 91.3 per cent in the week ended July 20, 1940.


**SEE THE WORLD in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

*Leading Articles in the August 2 Issue*

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The Monitor's former Moscow correspondent offers a constructive appraisal of the possibilities for world progress arising out of the present war.

**BRITISH HELP FROM AMERICAN HEARTS** By Mallory Browne
What American relief organizations are doing to give practical aid and comfort to democracy's defenders on Britain's home front.

**WHEN TRANSIT WASN'T SO RAPID** By E. C. Sherburne
A nostalgic trolley ride into the past with the Magazine's Editor.

**THE CZECHS WILL RISE AGAIN** By Ira E. Bennett
The former Editor-in-Chief of the Washington Post describes the part his paper played in the making of the republic of Czechoslovakia.

**FROM REVEILLE TO TAPS** By Frank Colby
A candid glimpse at a draftee's day in camp as seen through the camera lens of a Monitor staff photographer.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Wall St. Calm Over U.S. Move Against Japan

NEW YORK (AP) — Authoritative Wall Street financiers are taking a calm view of the collateral freezing of each other's assets by the United States and Japan.

"Our only surprise," said one prominent figure, "was that the action was not taken last month when the funds of the other Axis nations were frozen. We have been prepared for this move for months."

**U. S. Banks to Remain**

Arthur C. Shorey, a Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York, announced the institution would continue to operate its branches in Tokyo, Yokohama, and Kobe and that the Americans employed there would not be recalled.

It was presumed that sufficient trade would continue between the two nations to make necessary the operation of commercial banking facilities.

As a matter of fact, one source said the Washington freezing order would permit the United States actually to increase its trade with Japan if it so desired.

Te order, it was pointed out, does not ban commercial intercourse between the two nations; it merely makes it subject to rigid Government control under a licensing system.

Therefore, the United States, which has been Japan's best customer since 1879, is in a position to exert powerful bargaining conditions if Japan desires to retain any sizable portion of its foreign trade.

Great Britain's action in freezing Japanese funds, in parallel to the United States, removes just about all the rest of Japan's foreign commerce, since France and Germany, her other leading customers, are blocked out of the trade picture.

**War Halts Trade**

Until Russia and Germany went to war, Japan was able to ship fair-sized exports to the Hitler Government by way of Vladivostok and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

The remaining worthwhile trade area is Latin America.

One authority on Japanese economics and politics suggested it was quite likely the United States and Great Britain would make no military move to hamper the Japanese acquisition of French Indo-China.

"It's just another territory Japan will have to give up after the war," he predicted.

## Dow Chemical Net Lower; Sales Gain

MIDLAND, Mich. (AP)—The Dow Chemical Company reported its earnings declined 7 cents a share during the year ended May 31, although its sales, spurred by the defense program, increased nearly $10,000,000 to reach $46,907,050.

Earnings for the company and its subsidiaries was listed at $6.58 a share, compared with $6.65 for the same period a year ago. Pay rolls jumped from $10,368,000 last year to $13,933,000.

Consolidated net income of the company amounted to $7,770,547, a gain of $611,379.

Additions to plant and property cost approximately $45,000,000, in which the United States and British governments participated to the extent of $13,000,000 for magnesium production. British extensions to the plant were made at both Midland and Freeport, Texas.

Making the report, Dr. Willard H. Dow, President, criticized severely pending Department of Justice charges that the firm had hamstrung the defense program by involvement with German patents.

He disclosed the company had expressed willingness, at the Government's request, to grant a license and supply engineering to a number of other firms for production of additional magnesium by the Dow electrolytic magnesium chloride process.

### Insurance Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna Casualty (4a) | 131 | 135 |
| Aetna Insurance (1.60a) | 57½ | 59½ |
| Aetna Life (1.20a) | 28½ | 30 |
| American Equitable (1) | 20 | 21½ |
| American Ins Nwk (1.2a) | 13½ | 15 |
| American Re-Ins (1.60a) | 48 | 50 |
| American Reserve (1e) | 13¼ | 14¾ |
| American Surety (2½) | 49¼ | 51½ |
| Automobile (1a) | 37½ | 39½ |
| Balt Amer (.20a) | 7¾ | 8¾ |
| Boston (16a) | 613 | 128 |
| Carolina (1.20a) | 28½ | 30 |
| City of New York (1.30) | 22½ | 23¾ |
| Connecticut General Life (.80) | 26¾ | 28¼ |
| Continental Casualty (1.20a) | 33 | 35 |
| Fidelity & Deposit (4a) | 128 | 133 |
| Firemen's Nwk (.40) | 9½ | 11 |
| Frank Fire (1a) | 31½ | 33½ |
| General Reinsurance (1.2g) | 42½ | 44¾ |
| Georg Home (1a) | 24¼ | 26¼ |
| Glens Falls (1.60) | 43¾ | 45¾ |
| Globe & Republic (1½) | 10½ | 12 |
| Globe & Rutgers | 8½ | 10½ |
| Great American Insurance (1a) | 27¾ | 29¼ |
| Hanover (1.20) | 27¾ | 29¼ |
| Hartford Fire (2a) | 90 | 93 |
| Home Fire Sec | 1¾ | 2¾ |
| Home Ins (1.20a) | 31¾ | 33¾ |
| Homestead (1) | 17½ | 19 |
| Knick'bk'er (1½) | 8¾ | 9¾ |
| Lincoln Fire | 1 | 2 |
| Maryland Casualty | 3¾ | 4¾ |
| Massachusetts Bond (3½) | 64 | 67½ |
| National Fire (2) | 64¾ | 66¾ |
| National Liberty (.20a) | 8 | 9 |
| New Amsterdam Casualty (.85) | 18½ | 19¾ |
| New Hampshire (1.60a) | 46 | 47¾ |
| New York Fire (.80) | 15 | 16½ |
| North River (1) | 25¼ | 26¾ |
| Northeast Ins | 5¾ | 6¾ |
| Phoenix (2a) | 89½ | 93½ |
| Prov Wash (1a) | 36 | 38 |
| Reo Ins Tw (1.20g) | 26½ | 28 |
| Revere(P)In(1.20a) | 24¾ | 26¼ |
| Rhode Island Ins | 3 | 5 |
| St Paul Fire (8) | 245 | 255 |
| Springfield (4½g) | 123½ | 126½ |
| Standard Accident | 52 | 55 |
| Sun Life (15) | 205 | 250 |
| Travelers (16) | 398 | 408 |
| U S Fidelity & Guaranty (1) | 24½ | 26 |
| U S Fire (2) | 52 | 54 |
| Westchester (1.20a) | 36½ | 38½ |

a—Also extra or extras. g—Declared or paid so far this year. e—Paid last year.

### Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The position of the Treasury July 25 compared with comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $15,944,819.06 ($11,-354,448.11); expenditures, $55,547,573.47 ($26,619,165.21); net balance, $2,630,873.-000.29 ($2,277,694,608.76); working balance included, $1,880,661,367.24 ($1,547,771,-112.04); customs receipts for month, $29,-325,058.03 ($21,145,660.48); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $341,614,108.61 ($272,-389,197.44); expenditures, $1,321,375,355.10 ($708,149,346.32); excess of expenditures, $979,961,246.58 ($435,760,148.88); gross debt, $49,378,345,589.40 ($43,719,543,451.41); increase over previous day, $14,422,785.38; gold assets, $22,666,647,075.61 ($20,368,-358,308.14).

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3¼s 46-44 | 107.22 | 1.7.22 | 107.22 |
| 2 4s 54-44 | 111.23 | 111.23 | 111.23 |
| 2 2½s 53-49 | 108.6 | 108.6 | 108.6 |
| 10 2½s 60-55 | 111.15 | 111.15 | 111.15 |

Home Owners Loan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 3s 52-44 | 106.19 | 106.19 | 106.19 |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46 3s 80 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 20 Adams Exp 4s 48 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| 3 Alleghany cv 5s 44 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 11 Alleghany 5s 50 st | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | 56⅝ |
| Allegh Val 4s 42 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am&For PP5s 2030 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 16 AmIGChem 3½s 49 | 102 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 6 AmT&T 5½s 43 101 9-32 | | 101¼ | 101 9-32 |
| 24 AmT&T23¼s 66 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 15 AmT&T 3¼s 61 | 106¾ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 95 AmT&T 3s 56 | 110½ | 110⅜ | 110⅜ |
| 2 Arm Del 4s 57 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 8 Arm Del 4s 55 | 105⅞ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 16 A T&S F 4s 95 | 110½ | 110¼ | 110½ |
| 3 A T&S F 4s 1905-55 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 5 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101½ |
| 1 Atl & Birm 4s 33 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 13 A C Line 1st 4s 52 | 80¼ | 79½ | 80¼ |
| 4 A C Line cit 4s 52 | 71 | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| 14 A C Line 4½s 64 | 65¾ | 65½ | 65¾ |
| 3 A C Line 5s 45 | 91¾ | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| 1 Atl ¾ Dan 1st 4s 48 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48 | 31½ | 31 | 31½ |
| 3 B&O 95 st A | 36¼ | 36 | 36¼ |
| 5 B&O 95 st C | 40½ | 39⅝ | 40½ |
| 12 B&O 96 st C | 36½ | 36¼ | 36½ |
| 105 B&O cv 60 st | 33¼ | 32⅜ | 33⅛ |
| 13 B&O 4s 48 | 63⅜ | 63¼ | 63½ |
| 7 B&O S W 50 st | 45 | 45¾ | 45⅞ |
| 3 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st | 49⅞ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 13 Bang & Aroo 5s 43 | 86 | 85¾ | 86 |
| 2 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 2 Bell T Pa 5s 60 C | 132¼ | 132¼ | 132¼ |
| 2 Beth Stl 3½s 52 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 4 Beth Stl 3¼s 59 | 105⅞ | 105 | 105⅞ |
| 2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 6 Beth Stl 3s 60 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 35 Boston&Me 4½s 70 | 33⅜ | 33¼ | 33⅜ |
| 1 Bos & NY Air L 4s 55 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 0¼ |
| 4 Buf R&P 5T st | 43½ | 42⅜ | 43½ |
| 5 Bush T Bldg 5s 60 | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ |
| 3 Can Nat Ry 5s 70 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 6 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly | 104⅛ | 104 | 104⅛ |
| 1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57 | 100½ | 100½ | 700½ |
| 5 Can Pac 5s 54 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 6 Can Pac 4s perp | 62½ | 62 | 62 |
| 1 Carriers & Gen 5s 50 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 20 Celanese 3s 55 | 99½ | 99¼ | 99½ |
| 1 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48 | 30 | 30 | 3 |
| 2 Cen New Eng 4s 61 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62 | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 27 Cen Pac 5s 60 | 55 | 54⅝ | 54⅝ |
| 24 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 | 72⅝ | 72¼ | 72½ |
| 12 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 | 20⅝ | 20 | 20⅜ |
| 6 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 5 Cen RR NJ 4s 87 | 18 | 17¾ | 18 |
| 2 Certain-td 5½s 48 | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | 87½ |
| 10 C&O 3½s 96 D | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 6 C&O rg 3½s 96E | 105 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 18 Chi&Alton 3s 49 | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A | 83¾ | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| 6 CB&Q 4s Ill 49 | 97⅞ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ |
| 1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49 | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ |
| 12 Chi & E Ill inc 97 | 29¾ | 29⅛ | 29¾ |
| 9 Chi Gt West Inc 4½s | 36⅜ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 4 Chi Gt West 4s'88 | 67¾ | 67½ | 67¾ |
| 2 Chi I&L 6s 66 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 8 Chi I&L 5s 66 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 2 Chi I&L 4s 47 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 53 CM&P&Pac 5s 75 | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 12 |
| 9 CM&SP 4½s 89C | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 8 CM&SP 4½s 89E | 40¾ | 40⅜ | 40½ |
| 2 CM&SP gen 4s 89 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 19 CM&SP 3½s 89 B | 39 | 38⅞ | 39 |
| 26 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037 | 20⅜ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ |
| 25 Chi&NW gen 5s 87 | 28⅝ | 28½ | 28⅝ |
| 1 Chi & NW 4½s 87 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 5 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 9 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 10 ChiNW& 4s 87 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| 30 Chi&NW 3½s 87 reg | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 65 CRI&P 4½s52A | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15½ |
| 4 CRI&P cv 4½s 60 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 74 CRI&P 4s 88 | 24 | 23⅜ | 24 |
| 56 CRI & P 4s 88 ctf reg | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ |
| 258 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13¾ |
| 1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ |
| 8 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63 | 109¼ | 109 | 109¼ |
| 4 Ch Un Stab3½s 63 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 21 Ch & W Ind 4s 52 | 94¾ | 94⅝ | 94¾ |
| 1 Childs Co 5s 43 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 4 Choc Okl & G 5s 52 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 11 CCC&StL 4½s 77 | 58 | 57⅜ | 57⅝ |
| 1 Clev Elec Ill 3 s 70 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 2 Clev Un Term 5s 73 | 77¾ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 9 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 3 Colo & So 4½s 80 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ |
| 19 ComlMackInc 69ww | 50½ | 50⅛ | 50⅜ |
| 32 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 8 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s58 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 50 Con Edis 3¼s 46 | 104⅜ | 104⅝ | 104⅜ |
| 3 Con Edis 3½s 56 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 11 Con Oil cv 3½s 51 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 2 Con Rys 4s 54 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 28 Con Rys 4s 56 | 27½ | 26⅞ | 27½ |
| 1 Consum Pow 3½s 70 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 2 Consum Pow 3¼s 69 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 11 Crucible St 3¼s 55 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 34 CubaNoRy5½s42rct | 20½ | 19½ | 19¾ |
| 10 Cuba R R 5s 52 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1 Curtis Pub 3s 55 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 3 Dayton P&L 3s 70 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 40 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43 | 56 | 55½ | 56 |
| 19 D&RG 4s 36 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 3 D&RG West 5s 55 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅝ |
| 8 D&RG West 5s 78 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14⅞ |
| 10 Det Ed 4s 65 | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ |
| 1 Det Ed 4½s 66 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 50 Det Ed 3s 70 | 107⅞ | 107 | 107 |
| 3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65 | 106 | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 1 E TenV&G cn 5s 56 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 13 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 13 Erie rfg 5s 67 | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| 49 Erie rfg 5s 75 | 31⅞ | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| 6 Erie 1st 4s 96 | 91 | 90½ | 91 |
| 1 Erie gen lien 4s 96 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 2 Erie cv 4s 53 B | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53¼ |
| 3 Erie cv 4s 55 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 6 Francis Sug 6s 56 | 60 | 59¾ | 60 |
| 10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49 | 96⅝ | 96¼ | 96½ |
| 4 Goodrich 4¼s 56 | 106½ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 4 Gt Nor 5s 73 | 99½ | 99 | 99 |
| 2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E | 91¾ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 6 Gt Nor 4s 46 G | 101⅞ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 3 Gt Nor 4s 46 H | 97⅞ | 97½ | 97⅞ |
| 2 Gt Nor 3¾s 67 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 9 G Bay & WCon B | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 1 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 6 Harlem River&P 4s 54 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 4 Housatonic 4s 37 | 65½ | 65 | 65¼ |
| 9 Hudson Coal 5s62A | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| 7 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 4 Hud&Man inc 5s 57 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 3 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81 | 104¾ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 1 Ill Cen 4s 51 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 2 Ill Cen 4s 52 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 3 Ill Cen 4s 53 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 19 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55 | 44 | 43¾ | 43⅞ |
| 19 Ill Cen 4¾s 66 | 47 | 46¾ | 47 |
| 6 Ill Cen 5s 55 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¾ |
| 2 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 47 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A | 49½ | 49¼ | 49⅜ |
| 43 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63 | 44½ | 44¼ | 44⅜ |
| 1 Inland Stl 3s 61 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 5 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44 | 37⅞ | 37⅝ | 37⅞ |
| 36 Int Mer Mar 6s 41 | 90 | 89¾ | 90 |
| 15 Int T&T 4½s 52 | 40⅞ | 40½ | 40⅝ |
| 2 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 9 KCF&Mem 4s 36 | 48¼ | 48 | 48¼ |
| 1 K C South 5s 50 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 1 K C Term 4s 60 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 9 Koppers Co 3½s 61 | 106¼ | 106⅛ | 106¼ |
| 40 Lac Gas 5½s 53 | 76½ | 76 | 76¼ |
| 22 Lac Gas 5½s 60D | 76 | 75½ | 75½ |
| 11 Lac Gas 5s 42 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 5 LS&MS 3½s 97 reg | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| 6 Lautaro Nit inc 7s | 29⅝ | 29½ | 29⅝ |
| 7 Leh Val H Term 5s 54 | 48¼ | 48⅛ | 48¼ |
| 5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st | 39 | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| 29 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st | 36 | 35¾ | 36 |
| 3 Leh Val 4s 2003 st | 34½ | 33⅞ | 34½ |
| 9 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st | 97⅜ | 96⅜ | 97⅜ |
| 2 Lorillard 7s 44 | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| 2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 Lou&N 4½s 2003 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003 | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ |
| 1 L&N Atl Knox&Cin5s55 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 40 Manati Sug 4s 57 | 45 | 44 | 44½ |
| 2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63 | 106⅞ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 1 M&StL rg 5s 62 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 2 M&StL 4s 49 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38 | 117⅞ | 117⅞ | 117⅞ |
| 1 Mo-Ill 5s 59 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 15 M-K-Tex 5s 62A | 29¼ | 29 | 29¼ |
| 13 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 3 M-K-T 4½s 78 | 25⅝ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 1 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ |
| 6 Mo Pac 5s 65A ct | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 191 Mo Pac 5s 77 F | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28½ |
| 2 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct | 28 | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 14 Mo Pac 5s 78 G | 29½ | 29 | 29¼ |
| 59 Mo Pac 5s 80 H | 29⅞ | 29⅜ | 29⅝ |
| 54 Mo Pac 5s 81 I | 28¾ | 28⅜ | 28½ |
| 2 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 7 Mo Pac gen 4s 75 | 17⅜ | 17⅛ | 17⅜ |
| 8 Mont Pow 3¾s 66 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 8 Mor & Essex 5s 55 | 43¾ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 23 Mor & Essex 4½s 55 | 39 | 38⅞ | 39 |
| 23 Mor&Essex3½s2000 | 43½ | 43 | 43⅜ |
| 3 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 3 Nat Distill 3½s 49 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 Natl Steel 3s 65 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 4 Natl Supply 3¾s 54 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 34 NEngT&T 4½s 61B | 126½ | 126½ | 126½ |
| 9 N Orl Pub Sv 5s 55⅝ | 73 | 72⅜ | 73 |
| 1 N Orl Term 4s 53 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 3 NOTex&M5½s54 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ |
| 5 NY&GreenwdL5s46 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 5 NY & Long Br 4s 41 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 33 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62¼ |
| 13 NYC4½s2013A | 57¼ | 56¾ | 57¼ |
| 7 NYC cn 4s 98 | 62 | 61½ | 62 |
| 1 NYC 3¾s 46 | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| 5 NYC cv 3¼s 52 | 61¼ | 61 | 61¼ |
| 2 NYC & HR 4s 42 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1 NYC&HR3½97 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 4 NYChi&StL5½s74A | 74½ | 74¼ | 74½ |
| 17 NYChi&StL4½s78 | 63½ | 63 | 63¼ |
| 3 NYChi&StL 4s 46 | 93½ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ |
| 6 UY Connect 3½s 65 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 NY Dock Co 4s 51 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 2 NY Edis 3¼s 65 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 2 NYLack&W4½s73 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 11 NYLack&W4s73A | 55¾ | 54¾ | 55¾ |
| 39 NYNH&H cv 6s 48 | 30¼ | 30 | 30 |
| 34 NYNH&H 4½s 67 | 29½ | 29 | 29 |
| 4 NYNH&H 4s 47 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| 30 NYNH&H 4s 57 | 7 | 6½ | 7 |
| 7 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 1 NY O & W2rfg 4s 92 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 2 NY & R Gas 6sb 51A | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 6 NY Steam 3½s 63 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 1 NY S&W Term 5s 43 | 90 | 90 | 90 |

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Niagar Sh cv 5½s 50 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 3 Nor Am Co 4s 86 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 2 NorAm Co 3¾s 54 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 23 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 67⅞ | 66½ | 67⅜ |
| 3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ |
| 1 Nor Pac 4s prf | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 16 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 42¾ | 42½ | 42½ |
| 42 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67 | 110 | 109½ | 109½ |
| 5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64 | 111⅜ | 111¼ | 111¼ |
| 2 Ohio Ed 4s 65 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 Ore Sh Line 5s 46 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 3 Otis Steel 4½s 62A | 82⅜ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 7 Pac G&E 3¾s 61 | 110¾ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 4 Pac Gas & Li 4s 64 | 112⅞ | 112⅝ | 112⅝ |
| 1 Pac Mo 2d 5s 38 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 6 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 5 Para Pict cv 3½s 47 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 1 Pen Co 4s 52 E | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Pen Co 4s 63 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| 6 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110½ |
| 1 Pen RR cn 4½s 80 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| 16 Pen RR gen 4½s 65 | 105⅜ | 105⅛ | -05⅛ |
| 2 Pen RR 4½s deb 70 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93¼ |
| 6 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81 | 102½ | 102 | 102½ |
| 4 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 4 Pen RR 4s 48 st | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| 5 Pen RR 3½s 70 | 96⅜ | 96⅜ | 96⅜ |
| 4 Phil Bal&W 4½s 77C | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ |
| 1 Phil Bal&W 4½s 81D | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 76 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 |
| 14 Ph Read C&I 5s 73 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 8 Philippine Ry 4s 37 | 6½ | 5¾ | 6½ |
| 10 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51 | 105½ | 105⅜ | 105½ |
| 1 PCC & St L 4½s 77 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 UPC C&S L 4s H 60 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 PCC &StL 4s 45 D | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 1 VPC C&S L 4s F 53 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 2 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s 52 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 5 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A | 62¾ | 62½ | 62¾ |
| 1 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59P | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| 12 Portl Gen E 4½s 60 | 85 | 84¾ | 85 |
| 3 Prov Sec 48 57 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 2 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68 | 108⅜ | 108⅝ | 108⅜ |
| 9 Readg 4½s 97 A | 83 | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| 3 Republic Steel 4½s 61 | 104½ | 104⅜ | 104½ |
| 8 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39 | 46⅜ | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| 5 Rutland 1st 4½s 41 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7½ |
| 24 So Pac 4½s 69 | 53¼ | 53⅞ | 53¼ |
| 9 So Pac rfg 4s 55 | 66¼ | 66 | 66 |
| 13 So Pac ctf 4s 49 | 50 | 49¼ | 50 |
| 3 So Pac clt 4s 49 reg | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 45 So Pac 3¾s 46 | 71 | 70¾ | 71 |
| 147 So Pac 4½s Ore '77 | 54½ | 54¼ | 54¼ |
| 2 South Ry 6½s 56 | 88 | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| 8 South Ry cn 5s 94 | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 27 South Ry gen 4s 56 | 62½ | 62¼ | 62½ |
| 1 S W Bell Tel 3s 68 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 1 Spokane Int 5s 55 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 1 Stand Oil N J 5s 61 | 105 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 2 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53 | 105 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 4 Studebaker | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 6 Superior Oil 3¼s 50 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| 9 Tex Corp 3s 65 | 106¾ | 106⅝ | 106¾ |
| 1 Tex&NOrl 5s 43 | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| 1 Tex&Pac 5s 77B | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ |
| 7 Tex&Pac 5s 79C | 68¼ | 68 | 68 |
| 6 Third Ave aj 5s 60 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 5 Union Oil Cal 3s 59 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 6 Un Pac 1st 4s 47 | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| 5 Un Pac 1st 4s 47 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 1 Un Pac 3½s 71 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 3 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 3 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52 | 74 | 73 | 74 |
| 3 Un Stockyds 4½s 51 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 6 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| 17 Utah P&L 5s 44 | 101¾ | 101¼ | 101¾ |
| 4 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 15 Wabash rfg 5½s 75 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 11 Wabash 1st 5s 39 | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ |
| 21 Wabash 2nd 5s 39 | 24½ | 24 | 24½ |
| 1 Wabash 5s 80D | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 3 Walwrth 6s 55 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 1 Walwrth 4s 55 | 86¼ | 86¼ | 86¼ |
| 4 Warner Bros 6s 48 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 3 Warner Bros 6s 41 | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| 2 West Pen P 5s 63E | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 5 West Vo P&Pap 3s 54 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 7 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 7 Western Un 5s 51 | 86⅞ | 86⅞ | 86⅞ |
| 40 Western Un 5s 60 | 86 | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| 7 Western Un 4½s 50 | 85¼ | 85 | 85¼ |
| 4 Wheel Stl 3½s 66 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 1 Wheel Stl 4½s 66 | 106½ | 106 | 106 |
| 1 Young S&CT 4½s 48 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 2 Young S&T 3¼s 60 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |

### Foreign Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Antioquia 7s 45 A | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 1 Argentine 4s 72 Feb | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 2 Argentine 4½s 71 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| 1 Australia 5s 55 | 66½ | 66¼ | 66½ |
| 3 Australia 4½s 56 | 61 | 60½ | 60½ |
| 3 Belgium 7s 55 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 1 Belgium 6½s 49 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 8 Brazil 8s 41 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 3 Brazil 6½s 26-57 | 17 | 16¾ | 17 |
| 3 Brazil 6½s 27-57 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 2 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 7 Buen A 4¾s 77 | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ |
| 2 Buen A 4½s Anp 76 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 7 Buen A 4¾s 75 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 10 Canada 5s 52 | 102⅛ | 102 | 102 |
| 7 Canada 3s 67 | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | 87⅛ |
| 4 Chile 7s 42 asd | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 1 Chile 6s 60 asd | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 1 Chile 6s 61 Jan | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 2 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| 1 Chile 6s 61 Sept | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd | 12⅜ | 12½ | 12⅜ |
| 1 Chile 6s 62asd | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| 20 Chile 6s263 asd | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 7 Colomb 6s 61 Oct | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ |
| 1 Cordoba Pv 7s 42 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 3 Costa Rica 7s 51 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
|

# Japan Is Denied Dutch Oil Save on Day-to-Day Basis

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, July 28 (AP)—The agreement of last year whereby Japan was to receive 1,800,000 tons of oil annually from the Netherlands East Indies has been suspended by the Dutch, and all monetary and commercial dealings with Japan have been placed on a special permit basis.

The extent of the economic measures was outlined early today at a session of the People's Council of this Netherlands colony by H. J. Van Mook, Director of Economic Affairs, who has been the chief economic negotiator with the Japanese.

Japan's prospective intake of oil from the largely American and British owned properties here had been stepped up from 494,000 tons a year to the 1,800,000 figure by an agreement announced last Nov. 13.

It was worked out among Netherlands colonial officials, the oil companies, Ichiro Kobayashi, representing the Tokyo Government and Tadaharu Mukai, Chairman of the vast Mitsui interests of Japan.

Some observers have held that a sharp need of oil would send Japan against the Netherlands East Indies to take it by force if necessary. Japan must import all but 11 per cent of its petroleum and by-products. Japan has been getting most of the rest—89 per cent—from the United States and the East Indies.

The United States has not yet definitely cut off all oil shipments to Japan, but this may come as a corollary to the President's order freezing all Japanese assets in this country. President Roosevelt, outlining past policy toward Japan in an extemporaneous speech last Thursday, said that if the United States had cut off oil shipments, Japan "probably would have gone down to the Netherlands East Indies a year ago, and you would have had war."

The Netherlands action also suspended a recent agreement whereby the Japanese yen was linked to the Netherlands guilder through the medium of the Java Netherlands East Indies Bank and the Yokohama Specie Bank.

By the Dutch action, foreign exchange traffic has been discontinued, except on a special permit basis, between the Colony and Japan, occupied China and French Indo-China. Banks here were prohibited from debiting or crediting the accounts of Japanese subjects.

In London, the Royal Dutch East Indies Airways announced cancellation of service to Saigon, French Indo-China, because of tension over the Japanese move into that colony, according to a Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Batavia.

## U. S. Flying Boats Slated for Indies

*By the Associated Press*

London, July 28

A large number of United States-made Catalina (Consolidated) flying boats soon will be added to the Netherland East Indies air fleet, it was announced in Batavia, the British news agency Reuters reported.

The agency said the planes will be flown from San Diego, Calif., by way of Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines.

## Japan's Trade Halts

SINGAPORE, July 28 (AP)—Japanese commerce with British Malaya has been brought to a standstill by the freezing of Japanese funds, but the Japanese Consul General, Ken Tsurumi, said the question of shipping was under consideration.

Japanese freighters have been carrying annually a million tons of iron ore and 20,000 tons of manganese from Japanese owned and operated mines of the Malay Peninsula. No Japanese ships have been in harbor here since Saturday when the freezing order was issued.

Mr. Tsurumi said Tokyo had not ordered removal of Singapore's 2,000 Japanese. The American community, most of whom are engaged in the consular service, rubber purchasing and shipping, was carrying on normally. No removal order had come from Washington either.

The Government of Manchukuo announced today the freezing of United States and British assets in co-operation with action taken by Japan, Domei, Japanese New Agency, reported in a dispatch from Hsinking. The Tokyo Government announced the freezing of Canadian and Northern Ireland assets.

The British Colony of Hong Kong froze Japanese assets, following the action of the United States and Britain.

Japanese banks in Tientsin have frozen federal reserve banknote accounts, a branch of National City Bank of New York in Tientsin advised its head office in Shanghai today.

## Australia Sticks

CANBERRA, Australia, July 28 (AP)—Australia was declared by Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies today to stand firmly beside other British countries and the United States in the Pacific situation, although "we never at any stage had any designs against Japan's legitimate interests."

Japanese occupation of French Indo-China was described as "of great moment to Australia and New Zealand."

He stated Japan "has placed herself in a military position vis-a-vis vital British interests in the Far East which will be perfectly understood by any Australian who takes a minute off to look at the map."

Navy Minister W. M. Hughes, speaking in Sydney at the same time, said the Australian Cabinet was not considering detention of Japanese ships in Australian waters. He said it would be pointless unless uniform action were taken by all Empire countries.

In Ottawa, an official closely connected with the Canadian Government's action in freezing Japanese assets in Canada said there is "no disposition on the Government's part" to interfere with any Japanese shipping now in Canadian waters.

# Japan Gets Strategic Areas

*Continued from Page 1*

Indo-China disclosed today 1,900 Japanese military trucks have arrived from Hanoi to transport incoming Japanese troops to nine bases in southern Indo-China. The vanguard of Japanese forces for these bases was believed aboard four transports and four destroyers expected here Wednesday.

Japan has sufficient human and material resources, says the new Finance Minister, Masatsune Ogura, to proceed with plans for a Greater Asia order despite economic pressure by the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Ogura, an industrialist called "the Knudsen of Japan," told the Japanese press yesterday the American-British action "had been surmised beforehand."

"Furthermore," he predicted, "the reciprocal measures taken by Britain and the United States eventually will prove painful to the two countries so long as Japan's economic resources remain sound and strong."

United States citizens, faced with Japan's retaliatory measures freezing their funds, learned yesterday from the Finance Ministry that "elasticity" in enforcement would be permitted in "light of actual American application of the assets-freezing decree against Japan in that country."

American and British citizens must obtain the Ministry's approval to acquire or dispose of real estate, real estate credits, and other property or to dispose of Japanese currency exceeding 500 yen (about $118) a month.

Chinese intelligence operators reported at Chungking yesterday that Japan had increased its forces in Manchukuo and Chosen (Korea) to 17 divisions and that they were in position to be moved into Siberia should the Japanese decide conditions on the Russian-German front favorable.

## Japanese Language Study Expansion Plan

ITHACA, N. Y., July 28 (AP)—Educators and Government officials conferred here Saturday on means of promoting study of the Japanese language to overcome a dearth of Japanese linguists in the United States.

Meeting under the auspices of the Committee on Japanese Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies, the conferees discussed plans on recruiting students, teaching methods, and standardization of courses and text books.

They also sought to appraise requirements of business houses, Government agencies, and other organizations.

Predicting that courses in Japanese will be established in several colleges, Prof. Hugh Borton of Columbia University, Chairman of the Committee, said that the Far East emergency was opening up opportunities for students of Japanese.

## *Christian Science Services on Radio*

**New England**

**Massachusetts**

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Aug. 3, 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21; Oct. 5, 19.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Aug. 3, Sept. 7, Oct. 5.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), on 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 7, Oct. 5.

**Eastern States**

**Florida**

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on Aug. 3, Sept. 7, Oct. 12.

**Georgia**

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Aug. 10, Sept. 14, Oct. 12.

**New York**

New York—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 3, 17.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Aug. 3, 17, Sept. 7, 21, Oct. 5, 19.

**North Carolina**

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 277.6mc, on Aug. 3, Oct. 5.

**Central States**

**Ohio**

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Aug. 3, 17, Sept. 7, 21, Oct. 5, 19.

**Pacific Coast**

**California**

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Aug. 3, 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21; Oct. 5, 19.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Aug. 3, Sept. 7, Oct. 5.

**Washington**

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Aug. 3, 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21; Oct. 5, 19.

**Canada**

**Ontario**

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Aug. 10, 4; Sept. 7, 21; Oct. 5, 19.

**Territories**

**Hawaii**

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Aug. 17, Sept. 21, Oct. 19.

# Lend-Lease: Postwar Plan Is Advocated

*Continued from Page 1*

lidity of the sympathy of the United States toward Britain as well as the effectiveness of American aid.

**Bridge of Friendship**

The passages which particularly pleased and heartened the vast British audience in Mr. Hopkins' Sunday night postscript, weekly highlight of British radio, were: "We in America may be 3,000 miles away but today the Atlantic Ocean is merely a channel. A bridge of friendship spans it; a bridge of sympathy and admiration extends from Washington to London; and although perhaps you cannot see this bridge, it is so strong that all the powers of darkness and of Nazi terrorism cannot destroy it.

"Your Prime Minister and my President are 3,000 miles apart, but we no longer measure distance in mileages. After all, the Hun is only 21 miles from Dover, and yet he and his pagan way of life are 2,000 years away from Dover."

Mr. Hopkins gave a highly encouraging outline of the extent of United States arms flowing to Britain, but the equally important service just rendered by Mr. Hopkins and Miss Thompson is to remind Britons of the real meaning and extent of the lease-lend plan.

Britain was thoroughly familiar with those two historic works when the measure was passing into law in Washington. But there has been a tendency here since to forget in the heat of the war the full significance of the revolutionary idea whereby the United States waives the complex question of payment in sending an ever-growing flood of planes, tanks, guns, munitions, food, and services to Britain for the defense of freedom.

**Lease-Lend Meaning**

The full impact of the meaning of the "lend-lease," however, struck home anew here with Miss Thompson's plain words Saturday night: "We have said to you, 'Carry on, hold the line while we prepare and we will send you everything we can spare that you need, and don't mention it, old fellow.'

"That is the way neighbors act when one of them is in trouble. It is the way ordinary people act all the time in their relations to each other, but Governments usually don't.

"Let you and I resolve that nothing ever again shall put us apart, and that when we have won this war we shall make that new order for which human beings have waited so long in vain."

Such cogent reminders of the pitch to which Anglo-American relations have already reached and are heading have certainly set planners of reconstruction here thinking along new lines. For instance, The Times of London today advocates the extension of the lend-lease principle to Europe's immediate post-war problems.

**British Pledge**

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Britain's Minister responsible for post-war planning, recently renewed the British Government's pledge to do the utmost to "reduce wild fluctuations in output and price which draw in their wake waves of suffering both to producers and consumers."

Concurring in the widely held view that economic inequalities and so-called orthodox finance have been big contributors to the present world situation, The Times says, "If looted countries are to be put on their feet again it cannot be by advancing them credits to replace foodstuffs, raw materials, and machinery of which they have been looted. Some other way will have to be found, perhaps on the lines of the Lease-Lend Act."

To keep the British reminded that they are fighting with American weapons lent or leased and not sold to them is a delicate matter to handle. But if the reminders are accompanied by such humility and obviously genuine sympathy and friendship as Mr. Hopkins and Miss Thompson showed Britain over the week end then these reminders can be made to lead to a frank facing up to the manifold problem's inherent in the new phase of Anglo-American relations.

Miss Thompson has already added to her contribution by the most able letter yet published here explaining American isolationism. Printed in yesterday's Sunday-Times, if not increasing sympathy with the isolationists, it at least helps to understand their viewpoint.

# 'Reprisal' Raid on London

*Continued from Page 1*

was becoming rather remote from their personal experience.

This is regarded as a potentially dangerous trend of thought owing to the necessity of being certain that the civil defenses do not get caught napping and because, as Prime Minister Winston Churchill warned the Nation, the land and air war is expected to sweep back this way. The evidence in the latest raid was that the air-raid precautions services in the bombed areas were well on their toes following an overhauling of arrangements since the last heavy raids.

But many city workers confessed to one another that they were rather slow in getting on their toes, having in the past quiet month lost some of what they described as "the old technique."

This is a rather typical British way of saying that the rumblings, crashings, and destruction repeated experiences of a period of horror which a great many persons had forgotten far more easily than they ever expected to.

## 'Battle' in England

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—A two-week series of maneuvers to give a million Home Guardsmen "battle" experience opened before dawn July 27 with bombers roaring over Reading and dropping dummy parachutists in a gigantic mock invasion.

Regular troops acted as invaders all over the countryside to test the defense plans and endurance of the part-time defense forces.

In almost no time, "battles" were raging from Nottingham to London.

Air-borne troops made "crash landings" in meadows and "fifth columnists" were "shot" wherever found.

One regiment of Canadians, acting as invaders, seized the London Telephone Exchange despite Home Guard resistance which theoretically destroyed five of the Canadians' 10 Bren gun carriers.

The streets behind St. Paul's, the Bank of England, and off Ludgate Circus and Fleet Street, actually bomb scarred echoed to the clatter of guns firing blanks in the realistic conflict.

The chief British umpire said he could not announce the results of the "invasion" because "we are striving to learn lessons, not to play games."

## Air Tactics Shift

LONDON, July 28 (BPS)—That in air battles of the future superbombers will be escorted to their objectives by a variety of specialized aircraft much in the same way that heavy battleships are accompanied by destroyers, light cruisers, aircraftcarriers, and a host of other types of naval vessels, was predicted over a shortwave program of the British Broadcasting Corporation by Mr. Oliver Stewart, British aviation expert.

"In the daylight sweeps which the RAF is continuing to make over Germany some signs can be seen of the future development of air fighting," Mr. Stewart said. "These sweeps and the way they are done seem to me to portend the use of mixed formations—formations, that is, composed of several different types of specialist airplanes.

"Already there are usually two different kinds, bombers and the fighters which escort them. The RAF tried sending over formations of fighters without bombers, but the German pilots then stayed on the ground. It was the most sensible thing the Germans could have done because, while they stayed on the ground, the fighters, not carrying bombs, could not do much damage and there was no risk of material damage being done to any ground defenses.

"After the RAF began to send over the fighter-bomber sweeps, the attacks of the big bombers have been extremely effective. It was the mixed formations of bombers and fighters that produced success. In other words, mixed formations succeeded where single type formations have failed."

## Japanese Liner Is Still Silent

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28 (AP)—Anxious relatives of Americans aboard the big Japanese liner Tatuta Maru sought in vain today for any hint of the whereabouts of the ship which turned about a few miles off the Golden Gate and steamed out to sea when President Roosevelt ordered freezing of Japanese assets in the United States.

The Tatuta carries 247 passengers including Americans, Europeans and Japanese, and also a $2,500,000 cargo of silk.

Other Japanese vessels en route to America when the freezing order was announced also have maintained strict silence. Coast Guard officers at San Pedro reported seeing the N. Y. K. Line freighter Sagami Maru change course 15 miles offshore and head out to sea.

## Radio Paul Revere Warns of Raids

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—The "Paul Revere of 1941," a radio device by which a radiocasting station can summon listeners to their sets to hear air-raid or other emergency warnings, was tested and indorsed today by Mayor La Guardia as "a great servant to civilian defense in America."

The demonstration was radiocast nationally by NBC-WJZ.

## *Far East Chief*

Wide World

**Gen. Douglas MacArthur**

**Who has been named by President Roosevelt as commander of United States and Filipino forces in the Far East, with rank of lieutenant general.**

# *MacArthur Colorful Officer; Prominent Role Is Familiar*

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The assignment of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to command the Philippine forces restored the colorful former Chief of Staff to a prominent role.

He was the youngest Chief of Staff in the Army's history. He possessed 16 foreign decorations, and two from the United States for his World War services, including the distinguished service cross for heroism in France in 1918.

Nine years ago he personally led troops which dispersed the "Bonus Army," encamped in the shadow of the National Capitol to demand cash payment of veterans' bonus.

At President Roosevelt's express order, he served five years instead of the customary four as Chief of Staff.

When he took charge of Philippine Commonwealth defense preparations in 1935 as advisor to Manuel Quezon, Commonwealth President, he was eight years short of the military retirement age of 64, with a brilliant career already behind him.

In the Philippines, on the other side of the world, he was almost entirely out of the American military picture, and in 1937 voluntarily severed his Army connections to take the title of Field Marshall of the Philippine Army.

His choice, by President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, to head the Far Eastern land and air defenses at a moment of crisis with Japan, restored him to an outstanding post of leadership which his associates said he hoped again to attain.

General MacArthur retired with the rank of full general. He was restored to active duty as a lieutenant general and thus outranks Maj. Gen. George Grunert, commander of the Army's Philippine Department.

General MacArthur has a background of many years' service in the Philippines, Japan and elsewhere in the Orient.

The new Far Eastern commander has long been prominent in the social as well as the military sphere. His first wife was Mrs. Louise Cromwell Brooks, member of a wealthy Eastern family, whose brother is James H. R. Cromwell, former Minister to Canada.

His present wife is the former Jean Faircloth, whom he married in Manila. They have a son, named Arthur for his paternal grandfather.

A high ranking 1903 graduate of the United States Military Academy, General MacArthur is an engineer officer. In the World War, in which he was twice wounded, he rose to command of the 42nd "Rainbow" division.

# U. S. Sets Limits for Japan

*Continued from Page 1*

sian military mission here pointed up the possibilities which weigh on Japan if it fails to heed the storm signals now flying from every key point in the Pacific area.

The Russian mission came primarily, of course, to see about American war materials to bolster the front against Germany. But second only on their list of subjects for discussion is full co-operation with Britain and the United States against Japan if that Island Empire is so foolish as to be ignorant of the time to stop.

As a mere matter of touching up the original freezing of all Japanese assets in the United States Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Director of Priorities for the Office of Production Management, ordered the freezing of all silk stocks in the United States.

The Soviet military mission consisted of Lieut. Gen. Philip Michaelovich Golikoff and Engineer Gen. Alexander Repin. They had conferred in London on Thursday of last week with Ambassador John G. Winant and with Harry Hopkins, the President's personal representative. They crossed direct from England to Canada by plane, spending Friday night in Montreal, and proceeded down here Saturday with Constantine Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador, who had gone to meet them.

Their first audience was with Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State. Over the week end and today they entered into a lengthy series of conferences with the technicians behind the scenes who shape the American arms production program and allocate its products among the various countries now engaged to various degrees in the fight against the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis.

The meaning of all this is perfectly clear. The United States means business, and for a reason which Japan may have overlooked. There is a significant difference between the Far East and Europe. In the Far East the United States has actual possessions and existing, established, recognized territorial rights and responsibilities. The ban on use of "selectees" does not apply to the Philippines. The Philippines are a dependency of the United States which Washington is bound by treaty to protect and defend with its military forces.

**Threat to Philippines**

President Roosevelt is criticized for sending United States Marines and naval forces to Greenland on the ground that it is getting too far away from the United States. The Philippines are much farther. But they belong to America to defend, and the Army and the Navy is already there. When Japan went into French Indo-China it was an immediate threat to the Philippines comparable with the threat which a German invasion of Canada would be to the United States itself.

Up until this latest Japanese move every effort has been made to leave a friendly path open for Japan to reconsider its ways and abandon its Axis alignment. But the moment it went into Indo-China everything changed here. It was the move advocates of firm action had been waiting for. It made the whole pattern of Japanese aggression too plain for any doubting. The countermeasures and the counterpolicy were all ready and in order.

Japan has chosen to make the last threat and the last advance which can be made into the East Indies without war. Washington has been busy ever since making sure of two things:

A. That if war comes American forces will have the Allies and the strategic positions necessary to assure quick and certain victory.

B. That Japan is under no illusions.

There is also a powerful positive retaliatory side of the matter. Even if Japan heeds the warning and stops where it is in Indo-China, the pressure of the American economic blockade, implemented by Britain and the Netherlands, will put an increasing strain on the existence of Japan itself.

The assumption in the background is, actually, that the economic blockade is going to force Japan to choose between war and retirement. The best estimates of the blockade's effect on Japan are that it will be impossible for the Islands to maintain their present extended positions with all trade to the outside world shut off. They must break that blockade to live. They can break it by abandoning Indo-China and withdrawing from China itself. Or they can attempt to break it by war.

Washington is watching and waiting, prepared if Japan chooses to attack and confident that if Japan is so foolish as to decide on the course of war the outcome will be quick and disastrous for Japan. The Axis may have the big armies in Europe. But in the Far East Japan is alone, surrounded now, by its own folly, with powerful Nations all thoroughly out of patience.

**License System**

Meanwhile there is still much uncertainty here as to what proportion of Japanese trade with the United States will be permitted to continue. The technical effect of the order freezing Japanese assets is not to stop trade, but to put trade under complete Government control. A licensing system has already been set up. What licenses are granted and how much trade is licensed becomes a matter of administrative policy.

It is perfectly possible for the Government here to grant licenses today for the export to Japan of aviation gasoline, or fighting airplanes. Imports are equally controlled under the licensing system. There will be no trade if no licenses are granted. As yet there has been no announcement of official policy on licensing. It is assumed that trade will be permitted to continue for the time being in commodities which because of character or limited value can give Japan no appreciable military strength.

It may also be a matter of policy to let Japan continue to purchase some gasoline and oil. Official quarters have not committed themselves on these points. Mr. Welles, when asked at his last press conference about oil policy, replied only that every request for an export license would be weighed and decided on its merits. How each request will be decided will be largely a matter of circumstances of the moment. The Government here is now in a position to close or open the oil faucet, and all the other trade faucets, in whatever manner will be most helpful to foreign policy.

If at any moment they think Japan shows signs of improving its international manners, they may be generous with licenses as a reward. If Japan's behaviour goes from bad to worse, each new misstep is certain to be followed by an extra squeeze on the movement to Japan of things Japan wants, or the movement to the United States of things Japan is particularly anxious to sell here.

Incidentally it is obvious now why Japanese ships were barred from the Panama Canal during the two-week period preceding the move into Indo-China. And while no one has officially said so, it can be taken for granted that no Japanese ships are likely to be going through the Canal for some time to come.

## *No Shortage in Navy —Of Gold Lace Now*

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The Navy has more than enough gold lace now.

A shortage which developed when factories in occupied French cities ceased exports has been so completely offset by American manufacturers that a surplus exists, the Navy reports.

Normally the Navy requires about 20,000 yards—the equivalent of 10 sea miles—of half-inch gold lace for officers' uniforms. The current expansion has added several miles to requirements.

## Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

**By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship**

**United States**

**California**

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Aug. 5. Radiocast Station KFAC, 1330 kilocycles.

**Colorado**

Colorado Springs: High School Auditorium, North Nevada and East Platte Avenue, 8 p. m., Aug. 5.

**Hawaii**

Honolulu: Iolani Barracks, noon, Aug. 31. Church Edifice, 4:30 p. m., Aug. 24.

**Maine**

Harrison (auspices Society, Bridgton): Camp Newfound, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 3.

**New Jersey**

Montclair: Montclair High School, Park and Chestnut Streets, 8:30 p. m., Aug. 5.

**New York**

Southampton: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Aug. 4.

**Washington**

Long Beach: Sunset Theater, 8 p. m., Aug. 3.

## Make This War 'War to End War' Is Chinese Plea

CHUNGKING, China (AP)—Determination to make current hostilities "the war to end all wars" was urged by H. H. Kung, Vice-Premier and Finance Minister, in a radiocast to the United States from the Chinese Capital on July 28.

Mr. Kung reaffirmed confidence in China's ultimate victory over Japan and said the Chinese were glad "America has now recognized the fact China is her first line of defense in the Pacific."

"We have a common cause," he said, "and a common enemy."

Many persons doubted the authenticity of the Tanaka Memorial, he said, but history has borne it out, word for word.

[The Chinese for the past 12 years have insisted on the authenticity of a document—denied flatly by the Japanese—purporting to be a memorial to Emperor Hirohito by Gen. Baron Giichi Tanaka, Premier 1927-1929, outlining a program of conquest, first of China, then all Asia, then world supremacy.]

## Japan Can't Win, Says Institute

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28 (AP)—Japan stands no chance whatever to profit from aggression, says the Institute of Pacific Relations, and will find itself with the same economic problems it had before its campaign for a new order in Asia, no matter what the outcome.

Only by drastic reorganization of its economic and social structure can the island empire escape economic disaster, the group of students of Pacific problems reported after a study of Japan's condition.

Japan, the Institute said, has an inefficient agricultural system and a monopolistic industry, and even should it be successful in expansion it still would be dependent on foreign sources for raw materials and foreign capital to change from a war to civilian economy.

It also will have the problem of returning a large army to civilian pursuits at a time when industrial and agricultural production are at a low ebb.


## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

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CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH GOLD SILVER EFFECT INITIALS
Latest fad! Fast seller! Assortment 21 smart cards retails $1. Metallic initials FREE. 100% profit. Name-inscribed Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other novel assortments. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 918 Way, Elmira, New York.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leading concern. 9 different boxes. Cost 50c up. 62 Personals. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Special Offer. Good profits. Request approval samples. Doehla, S-61, Fitchburg, Mass.

## Local Classified

**United States and Canada**

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POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm; brooks, groves; lovely countryside; swimming, tennis; inner-spring mattresses; select clientele; $18 up; also cottages for rent by brook, $12-$30 weekly; also season rates. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

REFINED help for housework in country home near Toronto; Christian Scientist preferred. Mrs. Elgin Wasson, Clarkson, Ontario.

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MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

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**PAYING GUESTS**

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Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf; riding near by; $21-$35; folder.
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**MERRYMEETING IN MAINE, CAMDEN**

A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea. Swim, canoe, bask on the sand; SEA CRUISES; cycling. Delicious food. Rates and folder. D. Doolittle, Camden, Maine.

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**ROOMS TO LET**

MONTREAL, QUE.—Well-furnished rooms; running water, semi-private baths; permanent and tourist. Mrs. Dundas, 1624 Sherbrooke W. PL. 6541.

N. Y. C., near Columbia and Seventh Church—Attractive single rooms, $5.00-$4.50; kitchen privileges. 506 W. 113th St., Apt. 6-B.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Summer resort; ocean front; attractive rooms and small apartments; bathing, sun deck. MIR-A-MAR, 929 4th St.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1811 R St., N. W.—Large, attractive, bright double room; also basement room, private bath and entrance. North 6251.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Downtown, 1126 16 St., N. W.—Lovely, clean, cool front room; single beds, 2 desks, 2 chest drawers; gentlemen.

**SALESMEN WANTED**

SALESMAN—Territory Boston and Massachusetts; nationally known plumbing specialties manufacturer; car necessary; drawing account, commission. Write fully, Box N-7 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**SEWING MACHINES**

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic. Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY. HAN. 9600. Boston.

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*Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel*
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INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
*Day or Weekly Parking*
Next to Chamber of Commerce
*We Carry Sun Oil Products*

HANG-UP PLANT BOWL
1.00
One of the most popular and decorative ways to keep house plants is in this copper suspended bowl complete with bracket.
Treasure House
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NEW BAGS—PURSES
COSTUME JEWELRY
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SEE NEXT PAGE

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**Concord Dairy Company**
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Should grace your new Fur Coat this Fall. Ready Now! Smart new styles—superb skins—expert workmanship!
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**Order Your Fuel Now for Winter**
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On the Bridge
Service 24 Hours Daily
FRIED CLAMS
*a Specialty*

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LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
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Everything in Yard Goods
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You need our BAND BOX dry cleaning system. It cleans thoroughly, restores original finish, is odorless.
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(Continued)

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Thibault Wallpapers
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Add Swan Soap to your order today. Use for dishes, laundry and toilet soap, too.
815 CHESTNUT STREET

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The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling 4530-W
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It's Sure to Rain—sometime
**ARTHUR E. MARTIN CO.**
836 ELM STREET

PERMANENTS and Their Care
By Mrs. Sargent in her Modern, Cool Shop
**Mrs. Sargent's Beauty Shop**
450 LAKE AVENUE

### NASHUA

**Priscilla Tea Room**
Treat Some Special Friend or Relative
**DINE at PRISCILLA'S**
AIR-CONDITIONED RESTAURANT SERVICE
153 Main Street Tel. 272

AVARD'S
LAD and DAD STORE
See Our New Palm Beach Tropicals. Where you will find more to choose from.
161 MAIN STREET TEL. 64

### PORTSMOUTH

At the
**Crowley Corset Shoppe**
you will find the better makes in Foundation Garments
*Le Gant, Bien Jolie, Nemo, Flex and others*
Woolworth Bldg. Congress Street

WE RESURFACE
while you play
Your floors made like new while you're on vacation.
*Leave your keys—we do the rest*
The A. H. RAND CO.
Portsmouth Tel. 1686

### ROCHESTER

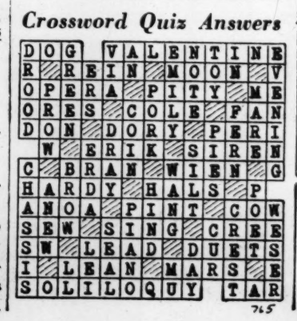
**ROLLINS BOOT SHOP**
82 North Main Street Tel. 29-M
Shoes for Women
Enna Jettick, W. B. Coons, Kalistenicks, Bostonians, Mansfields
For Men Dr. Scholl's Arches

## Rhode Island

### NEWPORT

**TOWN TAXI**
(Harry H. Howie)
**Phone 4000**
156 Bellevue Avenue

*Crossword Quiz Answers*




## RHODE ISLAND

### NEWPORT
(Continued)

Sunnyfields Farm Certified Milk
GRADE PASTEURIZED
Newport creamery
Tel. 389
MILK CREAM BUTTER EGGS BUTTERMILK BIRELEY'S ORANGEADE CHOCOLATE TOMATO JUICE COTTAGE CHEESE

**CHASE & CHASE**
**Book and Stationery Store**
*Books, Stationery, Pictures Framing*
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET TEL. 304

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

**Newport Oil Corporation**
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center, Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

*"Say It With Flowers"*
**STEWART RITCHIE**
FLORIST
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
89 BROADWAY, TEL. 918
GREENHOUSES, TEL. 86

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

29 Marlborough St. Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

**William B. Scott & Co., Inc.**
Hardware. Paints, Oils, Glass Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

## Vermont

### BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

## Virginia

### ALEXANDRIA

LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE MOVING
LCC PERMIT MC 93441
**DUNCAN'S TRANSFER**
AGENTS SOUTHERN R. R. SYSTEM
*Alex.* 0473

**Southern Dry Cleaning Co.**
Store your valuable furs and other winter garments in our modern cold storage vault
Alex. 0060 Ivy 13000

*Bryan Stationery of Va.*
Office and School Supplies
Printing
Pens Repaired
1021 King Street Alex. 3545
Films and Cameras

**GAINES Variety Bedding**
Specializing in
**GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE**
J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager
1225 KING STREET ALEX. 3583

**The Silhouette Shoppe**
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
*Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts*
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

FRANK MICHELBACH
Fine Furniture
PHONE - ALEX. 0405
RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
814-816 King Street

### NEWPORT NEWS

*Have you discovered*
**THE PERFECT HAM SPREAD!**
We have it and it is most toothsome 22c a jar or 5 jars $1.00
**NACHMAN'S**
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

PENINSULA DAIRY
Newport News, Va.
*Milk, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream*
27th and Wickham Ave. Tel. 2872

### NORFOLK

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

**Send It to the Laundry**
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

## VIRGINIA

### NORFOLK
(Continued)

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9-10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices**
**Willis** FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

### RICHMOND

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**FUQUA & SHEFFIELD**
*Florists*
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

### ROANOKE

Deluxe DRY CLEANERS *Where Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art*
Williamson Road, Roanoke, Va.
DIAL 2-3133

**Rutrough's, Inc.**
*Fashions for Men*
Ponce de Leon Hotel Bldg.

*For a well balanced meal*
EAT
**Michael's Bread**
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

CLOVER BRAND
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
**Clover Creamery Co., Inc.**
ROANOKE, VA.

A. R. MINTON, Inc.
*Poultry and Eggs*
*Fresh and Cured Meats*
QUICK SERVICE
24 East Campbell Ave. Phone 2-7205

**Rex Stuart's Beauty Shoppe**
*Utmost Distinction in Permanent Waving and Every Beauty Aid*
28½ Campbell Ave. S. W., Dial 8176

*High Grade Coal*
**Martin & Owen Coal Co.**
Successors to
Gilliam & Eames Coal Co.
7 Wasena Avenue Dial 2-6456
OLGA COAL

**Thurman & Boone Co.** Furniture Est. 1893
Dial 2-0658
NATALIE SHOPPE
301 S. JEFFERSON STREET
Visit Our Store for the Latest Fashions for the College Girl
Our August Fur Sale
*Is Now in Progress*

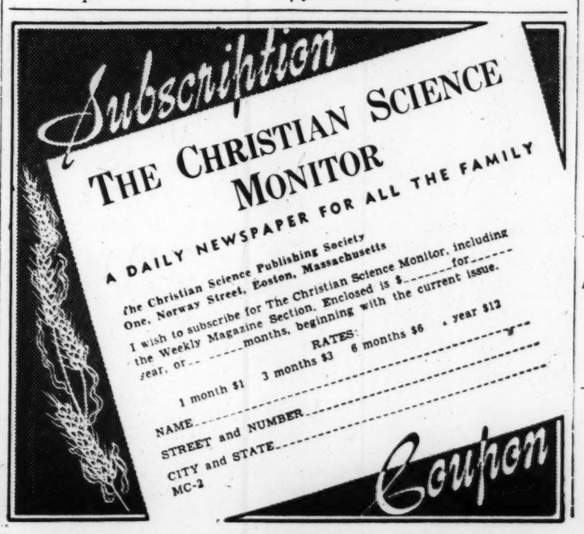
## West Virginia

### HUNTINGTON

**The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.**
HUNTINGTON'S
*Oldest and Largest Department Store*
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

**Princess** SHOPPE
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

**Bradshaw-Diehl**
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

## Canada

## ONTARIO

### HAMILTON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Province-Wide Distribution**

*Everyone's Friend*
**Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS**
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
*Also*
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk,
QUALITY—SERVICE
*We Aim to Be Worthy*
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Carrill

For Quality Fuels
Call
**J. STODDART COAL CO.**
219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-3448

**Robinson's**
Hamilton's Friendly Department Store
Remains open all day Saturday to 5 p. m. for your shopping convenience
DIAL 7-4411

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

### OTTAWA

**PARTICULAR PEOPLE**
EAT
**Home Science Bread**
made by
**WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.**
201 Evelyn Street

**E. R. Fisher Ltd.**
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa
Since 1905

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names
**McINTOSH & WATTS**
245 Bank Street

A. H. JARVIS
*"The Bookstore"*
157 Bank Street 2-2146
"The Place to Buy Stationery"
*Children's Books all year round*

**MUTUAL PRESS Ltd.**
*Printers and Publishers*
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

**The Evening Citizen**
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

**Let the Advertiser Know**
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

## ONTARIO

### OTTAWA
(Continued)

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**PRODUCERS MILK**
Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

### TORONTO

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577. Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**DIONNE QUINTUPLETS**
*are drinking*
**GOLDEN CREST**
*supplied by*
**CITY DAIRY**
Ki. 6151

**MEN'S SHIRTS**
are finished on the latest equipment to please the most fastidious, folded with the buttons undone. May we do your shirts?
LLOYDBROOK 2161

**TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS**
*Always Ask for*
**CANADA BREAD**
*"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"*
*Let us prove to you the excellence of*
**Caulfield's**
"Badge of Merit"
*Irradiated* **Vitamin D Milk**
*The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere*

**The Stoodleigh**
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

**Callow Brothers**
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

14 STORES
**Woman's Bakery** LIMITED
Ray Leake Pres
Catering Dept. KI 2118

*Miss Puritan Says:* Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
**PURITAN** Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
**Laundress & Drycleaning Service**
292 Brunswick Avenue

**Dunfield's**
*Quality Furnishings for Men*
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

**PRINTING**
Duggan and Graham Limited
426 Queen Street East
**Waverley 3307**

**DONLANDS**
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
*City-Wide Service*
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

## QUEBEC

### MONTREAL

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**THRIFT-STOP & SHOP**
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
**Bon Ami**
*Use the Phone—We Deliver*

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

**Scotts**
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

## QUEBEC

### MONTREAL
(Continued)

IN MONTREAL IT'S
**MORGAN'S**
*For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens. Ask for Descriptive Booklet.*
HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited
*Montreal's Own Store Since 1843*

**The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop**
*Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty*
**Holt, Renfrew** & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

**You'll Enjoy Shopping at**
**Simpson's**
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

**ELMHURST MILK**
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
*DEXTER 8401*

## European Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691*
*Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office*

### BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, at 16, SUSSEX PLACE, W. 2.—3 mins. from Lancaster Gate Tube Station; charming ROOMS, hot and cold bathroom every floor; with breakfast from 30/- week, 6/6 per night. Scottish proprietress PAD. 6883.

MISS BANNISTER welcomes permanent or passing guests; modest charges; comfortable, 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

### DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and Gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

### DUPLICATING

BALANCE sheets, reports; prompt, accurate service. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William Street, London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

### FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious unfurnished flats in countried surroundings, with central heating constant hot water; efficient day and night portering services, air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects, containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215 £415 per annum Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited Apply District Office, 7 Oakwood Court London W 14 Telephone Western 0181

**CUMBERLAND MANSIONS**
Bryanston Square, London, W. 1. Opposite Christian Science Church, 2 minutes Reading Room. Quiet surroundings, spacious unfurnished flats, C.H.W. 3-6 bedrooms, 2-3 Reception rooms, usual domestic offices. Rentals £160-£500 p.a. Apply Estate Office, 19, Cumberland Mansions, Bryanston Square, W. 1. PAD. 3341.

### LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention, small repairs free of charge. THE ROYALE FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

### OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17, Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

### PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON — Mrs. Burges, 62, Chelsea Park Gardens, S. W. 3, would be glad to hear of lady or gentleman seeking a comfortable home for a few months from September 1. 3 guineas weekly inclusive.

LONDON—Large divan room, redecorated, South aspect; basin, H. and C., inclusive terms of meals as desired. Personal attention, 136, Lexham Gardens, W.8. WESTern 4925.

### POST WANTED

GENTLEMAN seeks post, secretary, translater, interpreter, bookkeeper etc. Fluent Greek, Russian, French languages. B. Sc. Mining. Box W-1642, BCM/CSM, London.

YOUNG girl, private school education, matriculated, trained games, dancing, elocution, desires post in school, preferably with Christian Scientists. Box W-1641, BCM/CSM, London.

### ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let, moderate rents; quiet house, close Christian Science church. Tel. PAD 6150, 49 York Street, W. 1.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6. Furnished divan rooms; H. and C., meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 2 to 3 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.

### SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON—COMFORT, Quietness, Cleanliness can be found at 16, Cliveden Place, S. W. 1. 1 minute from Sloane Square Station.

### TAILORING

AYERST & DALE, *Tailors*
Naval, Military and Civil UNIFORMS A SPECIALITY
9/10 Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187

### TEACHERS

MARY HAMLIN, L.R.A.M.
Gives lessons in correct SPEAKING and SINGING
Also coaches Church Soloists
Inquiries:
163B, Sutherland Avenue, London, W. 9
Cunningham 1818

### TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

D. E. PATTEN—TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING. General and Technical. Balance Sheets, etc. FACSIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 357, Oxford Street, London, W. 1. MAYfair 5867.

## England

### LONDON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily, except Sunday Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*The House of*
**Charles H. Baber** LTD.
*for*
**SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING**
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1.
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate.

**HATS**
DESIGNED and REMODELLED
MILDRED M. ROYLE
54b, EBURY STREET, S. W. 1
Sloane 2327

WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY LIMITED
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
31-35, BRICK STREET, W. 1
GROSVENOR 1942

**GREGG & CO. LTD.**
RAZORS, SCISSORS
KNIVES, TOOLS
Made in Sheffield
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

### LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
*Would like to Serve you too!*

### LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

Telemac Weatherproofs
**Mde. Leighton**
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 VICTORIA PARADE, N. 10
Tudor 1391

### LONDON N.W.--Hampstead

**BOWEN & MALLON**
*(Established 1905)*
**REMOVALS and STORAGE**
**FURNITURE RENOVATED**
*Estimates given on application.*
185-189 Finchley Road,
N. W. 3. Phone MAI: 0071

### LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 6184
26 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0083

### LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING **Days** STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

## Ireland

### DUBLIN

**SPORTS EQUIPMENT and WEATHERWEAR**
**ELVERY'S**
DUBLIN and CORK

Lowest Cash Prices
*At Lee's* combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, Rathmines
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY.

**Switzers**
Ladies' and Men's Footwear
Shoes of Dependable Quality at Exceptionally Moderate Prices.
SWITZER & CO. LTD. Grafton St. Dublin

*When You* **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Good Neighbors

West Mansfield, Mass.

Thoughtfulness and the application of the Golden Rule recently solved a problem on a small farm. The man of the household, a fine, upright citizen, was called to do his civic duty as a member of a jury. If it had been any other season of the year, the situation could have been adjusted very easily.

But this was just the beginning of the haying season! The clover and timothy and alfalfa were in their prime. The harvesting of the crop presented a problem. Probably the hay harvest was about thirty or thirty-five tons. No doubt Mrs. ——— and her 12-year-old son could handle the usual farm chores.

One bright, hot day a strange procession turned in the farm gate. Neighboring farmers were arriving with four or five mowing machines and several hay rakes. Men and boys began calling and joking. In a few hours, the hay was down.

At noon a group of wives came with hampers and boxes of good things to eat, and there was the happiest picnic ever. By four o'clock the hay was in long windrows. "See you tomorrow!" the neighbors called as they left.

The next afternoon the hay was cured. The men returned with their hay loaders and hay carts. In a few minutes great ton loads were rolling toward the large barn. By seven o'clock the hay was in; with cheery "Good nights" the good Samaritans went home to their own chores.

Later when 12-year-old Johnny and his mother had finished the chores, he said, "Why are people so good to us just because Daddy had to go away?"

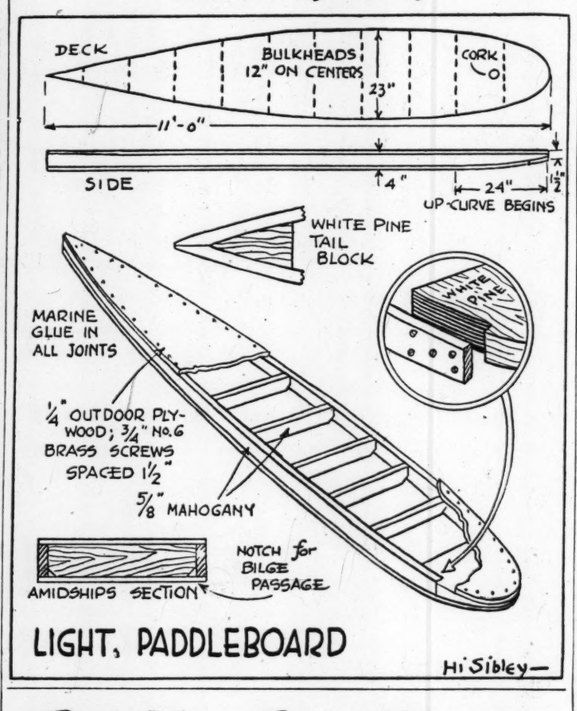
"Well," smiled his mother through sudden tears, "I imagine your Father has helped them when they needed it, and real folks believe in the Golden Rule."

### Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. One born in South Africa, but of European blood.
2. The Free French forces of General Charles De Gaulle.
3. A Russian seaport on the Black Sea.
4. An exile from his country, he has taken up residence in Havana, Cuba.
5. The northwestern coast of Venezuela.
6. The huge North American Aviation Corporation in Los Angeles, California, on June 9, 1941.
7. A U. S. Army fort, 3 miles from Rockaway Park, New York.
8. Edinburghshire, Scotland.
9. New York; Attorney General Jackson will make the 11th.
10. The fortress on the island of Martinique.

## Make It Yourself

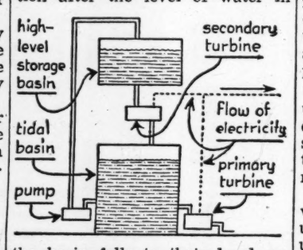



## Did You Ever Wonder

### What a Tide Engine Is and How It Works?

The rise and fall of the tides has long attracted the attention of inventors as a possible source of power. Many schemes have been proposed for making use of tidal power in generating electricity, but so far the only practical method seems to be that of using one or more reservoirs or tidal basins divided from the sea by a dam containing water turbines. These turbines are run by the flow of water through a sluice.

Since the turbines cannot function after the level of water in




the basin falls to their level, or after the rising tide reaches the level of the water in the basin, there are portions of each of the two daily tidal periods during which no work would be done.

To provide for a continuous output of power, vital to the supplying of a city's needs, what is known as a high-level storage system has been suggested.

In this system, as indicated in the accompanying diagram, a storage reservoir is located at a higher level than the primary basin.

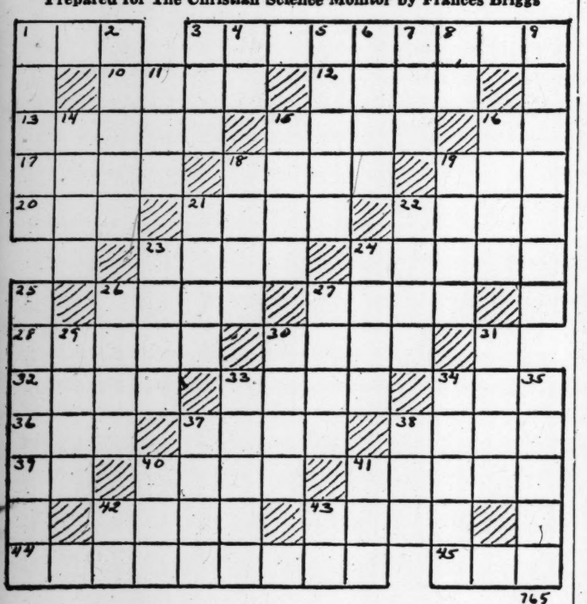
During the periods when the tidal action provides motive power to the lower turbines, a pump forces water up into the storage basin. Then, during the periods when the tide does not provide power, water from the upper level is used to run a second set of turbines which take up the work of generating electricity where the lower turbines left off. The water from the storage basin, after running through the auxiliary or secondary power plant, returns to the lower basin to be used over again as it flows out through the primary turbines.

The lifting of the water to the upper level can be done quite economically because the large-scale pumping of water is one of the simplest and most efficient of mechanical operations.

The old London tide mills—water mills designed so as to make use of the tidal action—were long used. These mills, however, were never particularly successful, the greatest difficulty being the irregularity and periodic character of their source of power.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



765

**Across**

1—What is a schnauzer?
3—Who was one of "Two Gentlemen of Verona"?
10—What is the strap used to control a horse or other draft animal?
12—What is the satellite of the earth?
13—What is Ponchielli's "La Gioconda"?
15—What is it that's "akin to love"?
16—Myself.
17—Natural minerals.
18—What king is mentioned by Mother Goose?
19—To winnow.
20—To put on.
21—What small boat is noted for its qualities in riding seas?
22—What is a Persian fairy called?
23—Who is one of principal characters in "The Flying Dutchman"?
24—Who was one of mythical creatures who dwelt on island between Circe and Scylla?
26—What is coarse outer coat of wheat, rye, barley, and oats?
27—What is German name of Vienna?
28—Who was author of "Wessex Tales"?
30—Who was a Dutch portrait and genre painter?
32—What is a small wild ox of Celebes?
33—What measure is equal to half a quart?
34—Female Ayrshire is what?
36—To stitch.
37—Warble.
38—What is a lake of Canada?
39—If you were in Tulsa, in what direction would you travel to reach Oklahoma City (abbr.)?
40—To guide.
41—What are musical compositions for two performers?
42—Jack Sprat ate what kind of meat?
43—In Roman legend, who was father of Romulus?
44—What is a discourse made by one in solitude to oneself?
45—What is another name for a sailor?

**Down**

1—Who is chief character in Dickens's unfinished novel?
2—Who is hero of a comic poem by J. T. Trowbridge?
3—By way of.
4—Article.
5—Who was a sister of Charlotte Brontë?
6—Short informal letter is what?
7—Plaything.
8—Within.
9—When is a décolleté gown worn?
11—Bitter vetch is what?
14—What is projecting fore part of an airship?
15—What is the flesh of swine used for food?
16—Female of the horse.
18—To convert into money.
19—What plant is often grown in a Wardian case?
21—What is any heavy wagon for hauling goods?
22—Man met by Simple Simon had what articles?
23—What is the contralto role in "Siegfried"?
24—What is a deposit of sediment, as by a river?
25—What is the under part of an automobile, consisting of the frame with wheels and machinery?
26—The forehead is what?
27—Who is hero of "The Good Earth"?
29—Over again.
30—What is the female of the red deer?
31—Vachel Lindsay was what?
33—What instrument does Josef Hofmann play?
34—What is a tuft on the head of a bird?
35—What river flows past Bremen?
37—What is a sea leopard?
38—Mongrel dog is what?
40—What is a garland of Hawaii?
41—What is the time of light?
42—Lines (abbr.).
43—What Greek letter corresponds to English "m"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## A Verse for Today . . .

*And I heard a loud voice saying in heaven, Now is come salvation, and strength, and the kingdom of our God, and the power of his Christ: for the accuser of our brethren is cast down, which accused them before our God day and night.*—Rev. 12:10.

## In Lighter Vein

**No Customers**

Radio Station Manager (to actor seeking job): "Do you feel that you can act without an audience?"

Ex-actor: "Frankly, sir, that's why I'm here."

**Looking Ahead**

A woman went to the bank and asked for a new check book. "I've lost the one you gave me yesterday," she said. "But it doesn't matter. I took the precaution of signing all checks as soon as I got it—so, of course, it won't be any use to anyone else."—Efficiency Magazine.

**Air-Conditioning**

An electrician was examining an electric refrigerator which had been using too much electricity but the man could not find the reason.

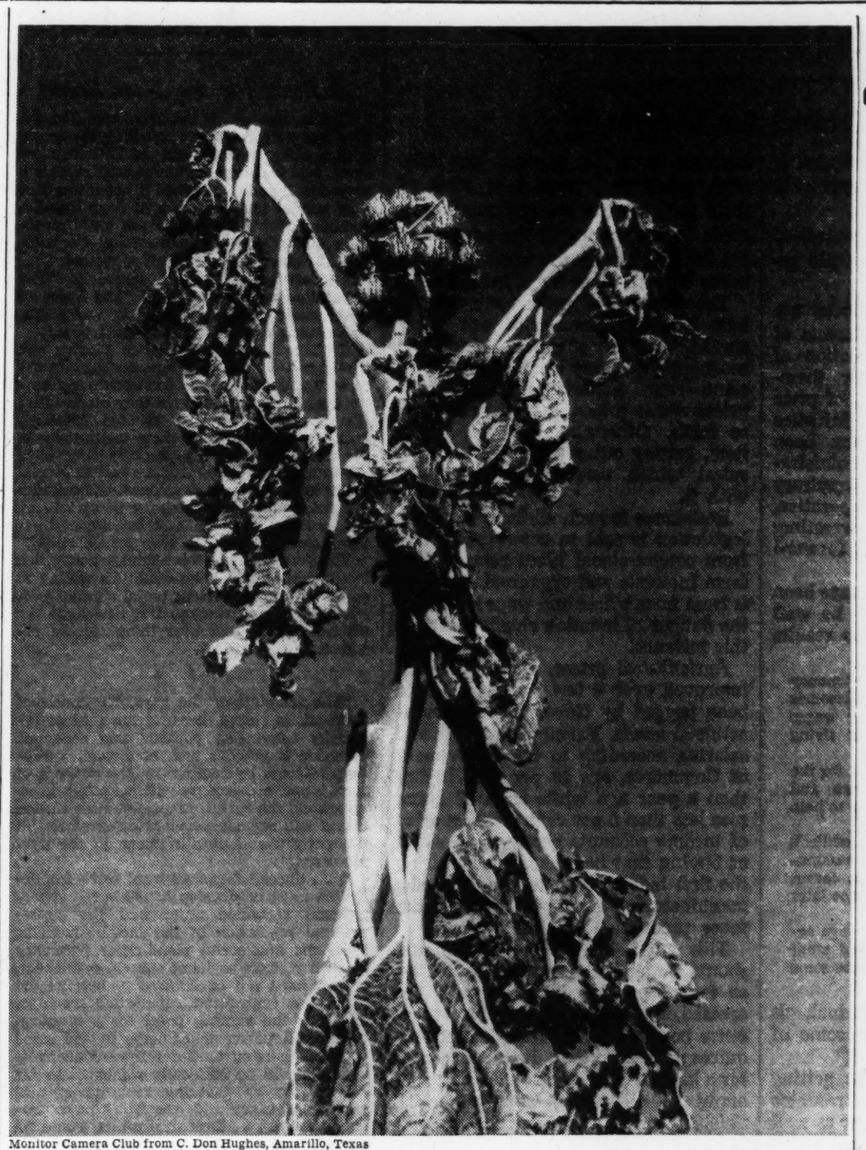
He idly asked the cook, "How do you like the refrigerator?"

"I like it fine," she said. "I open the door and it cools off the whole kitchen."—Trade Winds.

## Where Would You Find—

1. An Afrikander?
2. The forces whose symbol is the Lorraine Cross?
3. The body of water on which Odessa is located?
4. King Carol of Rumania?
5. The Gulf of Maracaibo?
6. The first strikebound plant taken over by the United States Government in the present emergency?
7. Fort Tilden?
8. Midlothian?
9. The state from which the greatest number of Supreme Court Justices have been appointed?
10. The fortress in which the huge gold reserves of the Bank of France are stored?

(Answers appear on this page)



Monitor Camera Club from C. Don Hughes, Amarillo, Texas

**Dance of the Castor Bean**

**Unusual camera shots may be found in the most unexpected places and the subjects oftentimes provide interesting compositions. The above ingenious photograph was taken of a castor bean plant following a frost.**

## Brevities

**Detroit News:** The clover-leaf intersection on a gasless Sunday will be just dandy for cutting a figure 8 on roller skates.

**Los Angeles Times:** Nothing so contributes to that sense of the swift flight of time as finding a Willkie-for-President button on last year's Palm Beach suit.

## Daily Quotation

*I WOULD not enter on my list of friends (though graced with polished manners and fine sense, yet wanting sensibility) the man who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.*—Cowper.

## Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

**Castelblanco, Pedro** (pā'-thrō käs'-tēl-bläng'-kō) — Recently elected President of the Chilean Radical Party.

**del Rio, Carlos Arroyo** (kär'-lōs är-rō'-yō thēl rē'-ō)—President of Ecuador.

**Ho Ying-chin** (hō' ying'-jin')—Minister of War in the Chungking Government of China.

**Moore - Brabazon, Lieut. Col. J. T. C.** (mōor'-brăb'-ă-z'n)—Britain's new Minister of Aircraft Production.

**Raczkiewicz, Władysław** (vlä-dis'-läf räch-kyĕ'-vĕch)—President of the Polish Government-in-Exile.

**Tonazzi, Gen. Juan N.** (hwän tō-nä'-sē) — War Minister of Argentina.

**From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:**

**Acre** (ā'-kẽr or ā'-kẽr)—Palestine port and scene of the signing of the armistice between the British and the French Syrian defenders.

**Beni-Abbès** (bā'-nē äb-bĕs')—North African military center and trading post.

**Dnieper** (nē'-pẽr) Russ. Dnepr (d'nyĕ'-p'r) — River of Russia.

**Dniester** (nēs'-tẽr) Russ. Dnestr (d'nyĕs'-t'r)—River of Russia.

**Kishineff**—Alternate spelling for Kishinev—(kē-shē-nyôf'). The Rumanian form is Chişinău (kē-shē-nŭ'-ōō) — Capital of Bessarabia.

**Kobe** (kō'-bē) — Japanese port.

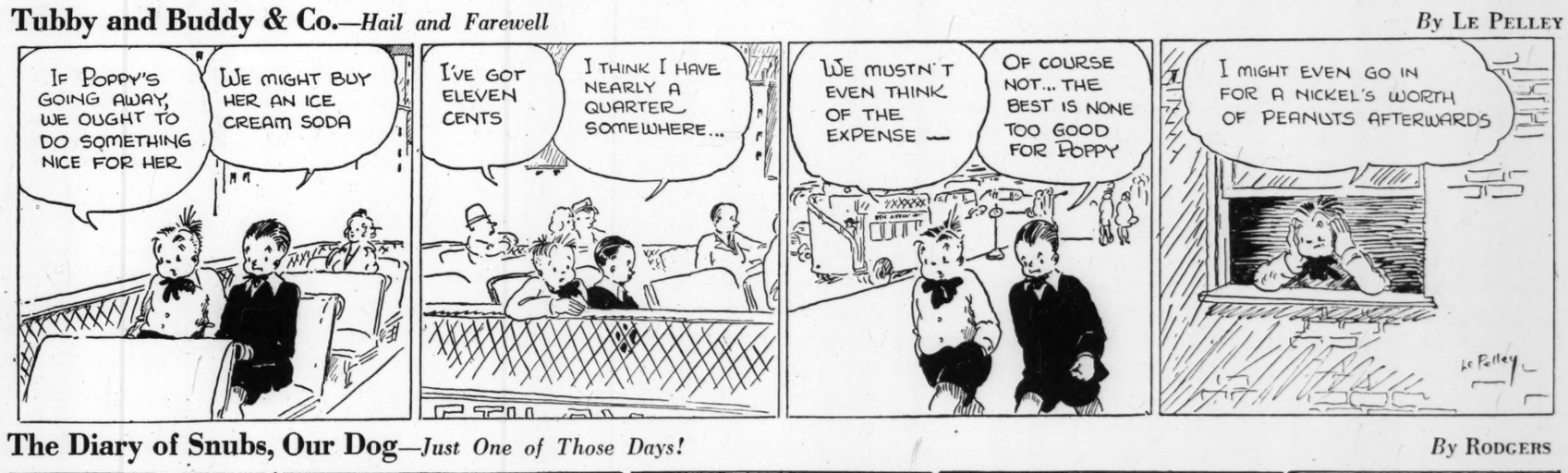
**Magnitogorsk** (mäg-nē'-tô-gôrsk')—Soviet Russia's greatest iron-producing center.

**Ploesti** (plô-yĕsht')—Site of the principal Rumanian oil fields.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat͟ure, verd͟ure; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

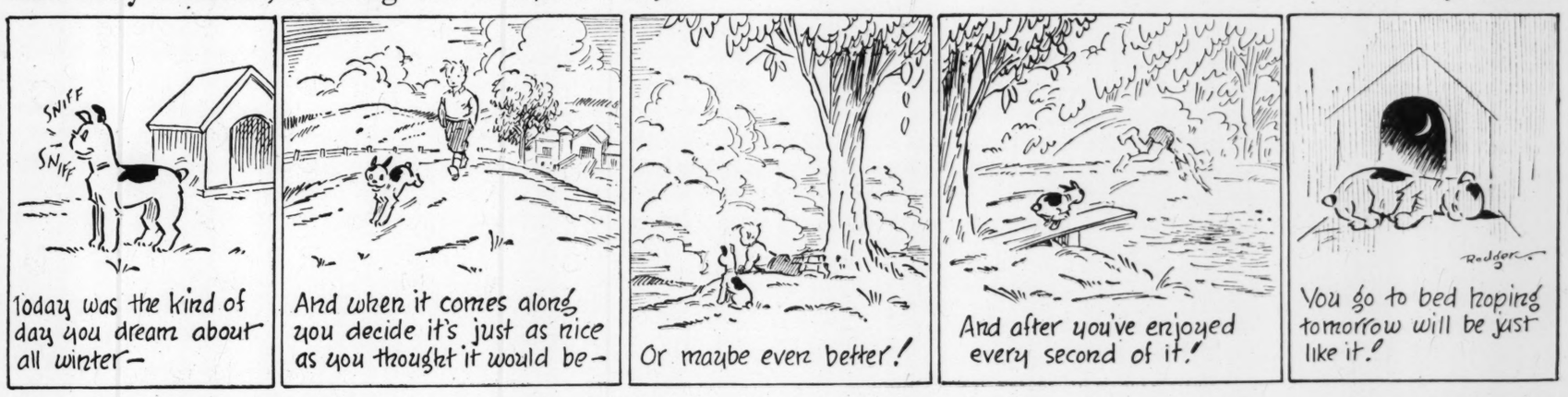
## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hail and Farewell*

By Le Pelley


IF POPPY'S GOING AWAY, WE OUGHT TO DO SOMETHING NICE FOR HER
WE MIGHT BUY HER AN ICE CREAM SODA
I'VE GOT ELEVEN CENTS
I THINK I HAVE NEARLY A QUARTER SOMEWHERE...
WE MUSTN'T EVEN THINK OF THE EXPENSE —
OF COURSE NOT... THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD FOR POPPY
I MIGHT EVEN GO IN FOR A NICKEL'S WORTH OF PEANUTS AFTERWARDS
LePelley

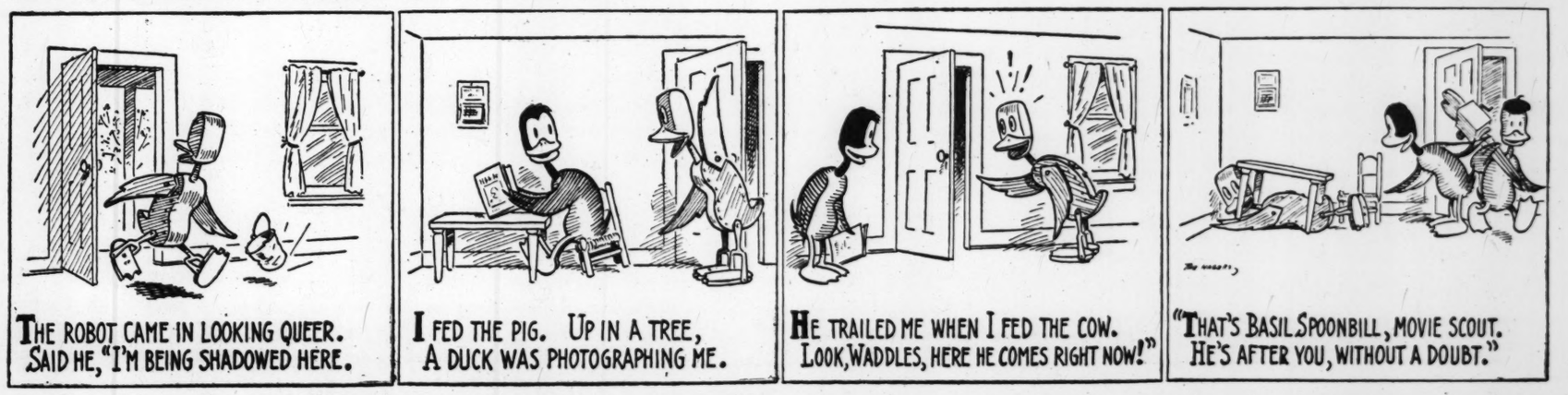
## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just One of Those Days!*

By Rodgers


SNIFF
SNIFF
Today was the kind of day you dream about all winter—
And when it comes along, you decide it's just as nice as you thought it would be—
Or maybe even better!
And after you've enjoyed every second of it!
You go to bed hoping tomorrow will be just like it!
Rodgers

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Afraid of His Shadow*

By The Hagers


THE ROBOT CAME IN LOOKING QUEER. SAID HE, "I'M BEING SHADOWED HERE.
I FED THE PIG. UP IN A TREE, A DUCK WAS PHOTOGRAPHING ME.
HE TRAILED ME WHEN I FED THE COW. LOOK, WADDLES, HERE HE COMES RIGHT NOW!"
"THAT'S BASIL SPOONBILL, MOVIE SCOUT. HE'S AFTER YOU, WITHOUT A DOUBT."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Price Control for Everybody

Everybody in the United States is for inflation control—for somebody else.

Everybody wants prices controlled—that is, the prices other people receive.

But not until more Americans are willing to accept, in the interests of defense, some over-all regulation of the prices and incomes they themselves receive will the threat of price inflation with its widespread injustice be lifted from shops and homes. Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, has said candidly that compulsory price-control powers are imperative, but groups in Congress are wrestling with the task even of bringing forward a bill on the subject.

The bad effects of inflation have been enumerated often enough to be well known. Here are some of the results of skyrocketing prices:

They cause the buying power of money to shrink, so that many on fixed incomes are pinched and even if money wages rise their worth in goods and living declines.

They increase the Nation's cost for the enormous equipment of defense and hence add to the bill all will have to help pay after the war.

The discrepancy between a soldier's pay and high wages in civilian occupations makes recruiting difficult, causes resentment at the draft, and bases later demands for heavy pensions.

All money on hand, as in savings accounts, social security funds, and other provisions against the future, loses some of its value or purchasing power.

"But why," asks the individual, "is it bad for me if I'm getting some of the increased prices or wages?"

The man who thinks he is getting rich from a war, whether contractor or wage earner, is almost never as well off as he supposes. The worker is tempted to indulge in extravagances, the farmer to speculate in land, the business man to expand unwisely. High prices and taxes take some of their gains, and if one apparently succeeds in profiteering at the expense of his fellow-citizens, the good-will item in his balance sheet is apt to suffer.

The purpose of price control is to help keep the stresses of war fairly spread. To be effective, regulation must apply to every classification of income—raw material prices, retail prices, farm prices, wages, rents, and so forth. Otherwise, any one major item, getting out of hand, will start a spiral which carries the others up with it.

Resistance to such all-inclusive price legislation is said to come principally from congressional blocs representing farm interests and organized labor. It is from farm prices and wage rates that the danger of inflation chiefly arises in this instance.

Agricultural prices, already greatly improved over a few years ago, have been pegged by Government loans at artificial levels. Earnings in wages and salaries, according to the Department of Commerce, are 18 per cent higher than a year ago while costs of living rose less than 5 per cent. This surplus of income accounts partly for a surge of buying that has taken place during the first half of 1941, tending to draw manufacturing activity away from defense production to civilian goods.

This extra buying power can and should be absorbed out of the market so far as possible by stringently increased excise taxes and sales of defense bonds. But inflation control requires more than that. It calls urgently for a kind of price-control law that will apply to all prices—raw materials, finished goods, farm products, wages, and rents—so as to keep these in some reasonable relation to their peace-time levels.

### Increasing the Load

The Massachusetts Legislature, after approving a record-high $183,000,000 biennial State budget, is now in the process of further increasing State expenditures by liberalizing old-age assistance.

Monthly benefits paid in Massachusetts average more than $29 per recipient, making the Bay State system the third most liberal in the Nation. In fact, its payments are nearly $10 a month higher than the national average.

In face of this situation, old-age pension groups and various legislators, including some who have previously been members of the economy bloc, are supporting a boost from $30 to $40 in the minimum monthly benefit. From this minimum is deducted amounts which administrators decide children of needy aged parents shall contribute to their support.

While in more normal times liberalization of the Massachusetts system might be reasonable, such a move in the midst of the present national emergency is very untimely. Taxpayers are facing vastly increased Federal income taxes and other taxes to finance the defense effort.

At least $5,000,000 will be needed to finance the State and municipal share of liberalization costs. The Legislature is considering a one-half-of-one-percent wage tax, a $2 head tax on all persons over 20 years of age, or a three per cent "luxury" sales tax among other proposals to produce the necessary revenue. Any of these revenue measures would constitute a heavy load under present circumstances.

### Thirsty Mountaintop

Digging a well on the top of Mount Washington, the tallest peak in New England, goes against popular theory as to the contents of mountains. They are of course better known for spouting fire than water. Old Vesuvius acquired its reputation by emitting lava and never has erupted a thundershower.

Yet the reputed presence of a spring near the summit of Mount Washington led—or as it may prove, lured—a new radio station on the peak to contract for a well. The station is putting up a building for its crew of seven, and they need drinking water. To date the well has gone down 500 feet without striking a drop. The radio people are willing to back it for 1,000 feet.

If the artesian well driller succeeds, he may well be admitted to that galaxy of minor celebrities who have added to knowledge and invention. Instead of thinking of Pike's Peak and Mont Blanc as full of rock, hot or cold, we may hereafter conceive of them as equipped with virtual plumbing systems, like apartment houses and hotels.

If, however, the radio people are obliged to go through with their next best scheme—obtaining water from the almost constant fog through an elaborate separator device—that project also promises to shake up some standard notions. Fog has hitherto been left undisturbed by business. But if they start pumping water out of fog, the beauty of every radio-topped peak will be eclipsed by the innovation. Tourists gazing up at the mountain top will no longer regard its majesty but will wonder how they manage to harness the atmosphere to a faucet, and whether that fluffy cloud will soon be captured to boil a potato or escape to sail a summer sky.

### Toward Unity in China

Friction between the Chungking regime and the so-called Chinese Communists has caused disquietude among friends of China. At times this friction has broken out in armed clashes between the two factions, thus wasting energies that China should have been directing against the Japanese invaders, and even helping to divide China as Japan was already aiming to do through puppet governments.

Now a North China newspaper usually regarded as a mouthpiece of the Japanese Army reports an agreement between Chiang Kai-shek's forces and those of the Chinese Communists. And Chungking reports that the Communists have issued a proclamation urging their armies to engage the Japanese troops in China "at all costs" in the event Japan attacks Russia.

Apparently some sort of rapprochement has occurred between Chiang Kai-shek and the Communists. There is still a possibility, however, that Japanese-controlled newspapers are playing up the report to alarm conservative Chinese bankers, merchants and landholders, and to confuse the outlook of these classes toward the Chinese leadership at Chungking.

What is happening in China, nevertheless, is that which has happened throughout most of the world. The insatiable appetite of the Nazi system is causing factions to stop petty quarreling among themselves in order to face a common menace. Hitler's attack on Russia has probably helped Chinese Communists to take a more logical view of his Axis partner, Japan. Aside from this, the timing of the Chinese Communists' proclamation suggests that the United States' move against Japan has helped to bolster the prestige of Chungking, since it promises at last a clear-cut program of aid to China and opposition to Japanese aggression.

More and more evidently, Axis policy as dictated from Berlin is pushing threatened peoples to find bases for co-operative action against aggression everywhere.

## The Bookshelf

### *A Basis for the Next Peace*

The service which Dr. Hermann Rauschning has performed in presenting the world with a clear understanding of Hitlerism assures that his newest volume will receive a respectful hearing. Perhaps it is because this very service has been so well done that Dr. Rauschning's THE REDEMPTION OF DEMOCRACY (New York: Alliance Book Corporation. $3) traverses such familiar ground. Thus the chief interest in the sequel to "The Revolution of Nihilism" and "The Voice of Destruction" lies in the basis which Dr. Rauschning explores for the next peace.

His idea is that "the British Empire and the United States alone are destined to assume the leadership and trusteeship in forming such an order, because they alone fulfill two requirements: they do not construct geometrically, but suit their institutions to the demands of reality, because they have the courage to make mistakes and to correct them; and they have developed a libertarian leadership that never uses the persons being led as tools, but only as creatures of their own free will and their own responsibility."

This concept is one the origination of which Dr. Rauschning will no doubt be willing to share with many serious pathfinders of possible war reconstruction. But he avoids the insidious error that everything can be resolved by a blueprint.

* * *

"The temptation," he says, "to construct on paper is strong, because the goal of rationally convincing political and economic planning is popular and, in a way, attractive, whereas by comparison the outlines of such a world commonwealth as might grow up around the British Empire and the United States will seem a jumbled compromise, ill thought out and unsatisfactory in the light of reason.

". . . Special forms of legal self-administration must be developed within the supernational economic order and the supernational regulation of the social functions. Economic and social planning is necessary in such matters as labor supply, settlement, etc.; it must not be allowed to become the task of a centralized super-state machine, and thus the starting point for a growing, centralized power machinery. In the same way the existing tendency toward centralization should be politically combated as far as possible by favoring separate entities wherever history and geography have produced them. . . . Decentralization would be cultivated in all matters not directly concerning foreign affairs, the army, and a common law."

* * *

But Dr. Rauschning rightly perceives that "the new order cannot be made; it must grow from and with the requirements of war and reconstruction. This can be done only piecemeal. That is to say, we cannot begin by setting up a fixed optimum plan for the building of a new order. On the contrary its realization will depend, in detail and in the large, on the actual conditions taken as a starting-point—i. e., the existing reality of the Empire and the American Union—and on the positive course of events in other fields. . . . No European union, no scheme, it matters not how wonderful, for a United States of Europe can possibly replace the substantial nucleus of power and development (perhaps already growing up) that would become a reality through close co-operation of the Empire with the United States."

Valuable as are his contributions, Dr. Rauschning is on more debatable territory when he approaches metaphysical matters. Many readers will be disappointed in his rejection of the fundamental goodness of man. So, too, will they feel that he fails to perceive fundamental spiritual values.

Yet despite these things, Dr. Rauschning's major role is effectively filled, for he has enabled the world to see Naziism as it is—revolting and Nihilistic. GX.

## Our Readers Say—

### Still 3,000 Miles Wide?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I regret that I am unable to agree with your California correspondent who praised the clarity of Mr. Hoover's recent radio address. I have had great respect for our ex-President, but I cannot see eye to eye with him when he gives us the comforting assurance that the Atlantic Ocean is "still three thousand miles wide." That statement seems to me anything but "crystal clear."

There are innumerable shadings of opinion regarding the international questions of this present year of 1941, but the desire to make our national defenses as strong as possible is practically unanimous. The debate centers about the most effective means of accomplishing this.

I think the dividing line might be drawn between those who still believe themselves to be living in the comfortable old three-dimensional world of the not too distant past, and those who are painfully beginning to wake up to the fact that we must estimate our defensive strength on a four-dimensional basis, no longer by miles alone, but by milehours.

At its narrowest point the Atlantic Ocean is far from three thousand miles wide. Formerly this fact was of little concern to us. Now it is of the utmost concern.

Roxbury, Mass. WILLIAM HOWELL REED

### Cigarettes and Children

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue E. C. P. asks, "Can it be that the advertisers now are encouraging children to take up the useless and harmful habit of smoking cigarettes?" I would answer in the affirmative.

A 12-year-old school chum of our daughter was delighted this spring with a new handbag fitted with coin purse, mirror, and a package of cigarettes bearing the name of a nationally advertised brand. Of course they were chocolate cigarettes, but the subtle implication was there nevertheless, the suggestion that smoking was something to look eagerly forward to, and cigarettes as necessary to a young girl's bag as a coin purse.

Parents who are awake to this form of suggestion can and should help their children to build a strong defense against it.

Philadelphia (MRS.) HELEN I. BEIQUE

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## Pathfinder to India

F. Wenderoth Saunders

**A Portuguese Succeeded Where Columbus Failed**

## In Da Gama's Foaming Wake

The recent crisis in the Mediterranean and the closing of the Suez Canal to cargo vessels has focused attention once more on the sea route around Africa. An emergency similar to the present one nearly 500 years ago was responsible for its discovery, and events in the Near East have caused it to become a major highway of commerce again after a lapse of nearly a century. The Portuguese galleons that wallowed around the Cape of Good Hope were seeking an economic emancipation that was directly to affect Western Europe. A far greater responsibility is being borne now by the ships of the democracies, as they plow steadily towards the Red Sea and the beleaguered opponents of aggression.

Paradoxically, history repeats herself but is never trite. We hear the familiar motif but a different tempo quickens our interest. Events that once took 200 years to evolve have repeated themselves in a few short epic months. In the fifteenth century the Ottoman Turk stretched across the Mediterranean like an octopus. His navies swept that inland sea, and he was master of Asia Minor, the Balkans, Syria, Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Arabia. The Turk controlled the ancient silk route across Central Asia and the equally ancient sea-land-sea routes of the Euphrates Valley and the Isthmus of Suez. The immense flow of trade between Western Europe and the Orient became a trickle, and then was almost completely shut off. Today the Nazis threaten these same lines of communication and force the British and their Allies to turn to the route around the Cape of Good Hope.

* * *

The events that led up to the discovery of this highway of commerce form one of the most exciting chapters of exploration. Two men must share the glory of its discovery: one, a man who never sailed a ship, and the other called by seamen the greatest mariner of all time. The first of these two men, Prince Henry, third son of the King of Portugal, established himself early in the fifteenth century as an outstanding military leader. Handsome, popular at court, Prince Henry, much to the amazement of everyone, renounced military ambition and plunged into the study of geography and the science of navigation. The vast unknown continent of Africa, scene of his military triumphs, fascinated him and he sent his ship captains southward into the Atlantic to explore its mysterious coasts. Year after year his timid captains widened man's horizons. Madeira, Cape Bojador, Cape Blanco, Cape Verde, the islands of the same name became new places on the map. He never sailed on any of his ships, but history has given him the title of "the Navigator," for his technical knowledge, his enthusiasm, and his perseverance inspired his captains to surmount the obstacles of his day.

With the passing of Prince Henry, Portuguese efforts did not cease. Near the close of that century, Bartolomeo Diaz turned the corner of Africa and then sailed back to Portugal with the news. The fruits of Prince Henry's efforts enabled Vasco da Gama, navigator extraordinary, to find the sea route to the East. Five years after Columbus failed, Da Gama succeeded, and yet fame has not been generous to him.

On the morning of July 8, 1497, four small vessels weighed anchor at Lisbon and headed down the Tagus for the open water of the Atlantic. Although Da Gama and the 170 men with him saw before them the silks, spices, and precious stones of the Indies, these little craft, the largest weighing 120 tons, carried between them the economic freedom of a continent awakening from the Middle Ages.

To the slow freighters of today the six-week journey around Africa is long and tedious. But two years were to elapse before Da Gama was to see the glistening walls of Lisbon.

When the little squadron reached the Cape Verde Islands the ships revictualed, and the four crews stretched their legs on the last shore leave they were to have for a long time. Here Da Gama was confronted with one of the great and portentous problems of navigation. Should he, like his predecessors, follow the coast of Africa insuring a safe voyage but thousands of extra miles of travel, or should he cut across the hypotenuse of the Gulf of Guinea and aim directly for the southern tip of the continent? Da Gama decided on the bolder and shorter course.

* * *

Today, with accurate charts and instruments for navigation, his decision seems logical rather than daring, but in 1497 the choice required the utmost in courage. Columbus's first voyage, which antedated Da Gama's expedition by five years, did not involve some tests of seamanship met by the Portuguese. First, the few maps of the west coast of Africa then available had many inaccuracies of hundreds of miles. Second, there was no method of correctly determining longitude at that time. Finally, the constellations north of the equator known to mariners for centuries, constellations which provided the greatest help to Columbus, could not be seen by Da Gama who had to sail under unfamiliar skies.

Da Gama's decision necessitated at least 4,000 miles of sailing out of the sight of any land known to exist. A slight error in calculation to the south would have caused the little squadron to miss Africa entirely, and would have sent the fleet into the unknown Antarctic wastes. To complicate matters further, Da Gama encountered head winds almost immediately. From the equator to a distance of some 1,200 miles to the south, the unceasing trade winds, of which he had been ignorant, harried him far to the westward and thousands of miles off his course, blowing him at one time close to the South American coast.

* * *

Da Gama's seamanship proved equal to the tremendous task; he sighted the African shore fair and true, and several days of sailing brought him to the Cape of Good Hope. His arrival in Cape waters completed the more heroic if less spectacular stage of his great enterprise. For three long months nothing had been visible to his nearly mutinous crews but the sea and the sky.

When Da Gama turned northward he was still sailing uncharted seas in the southern Indian Ocean. For hundreds of miles he bucked the Agulhas Current, which at one place was so swift as to almost stop forward progress. At last after seventy-six days of strange coast he reached the Arab East African settlements where he procured native pilots and found favorable winds to India.

Da Gama had thus become the first mariner in history to sail around unknown Africa from west to east. By this hazardous undertaking he had established the shortest sea route to the Orient. In his wake came the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the British empire builders, and finally the ships of all maritime nations. On this greatest of all trade routes was freighted the wealth of the world. Not until 1869 and the opening of the Suez Canal did there come any diminution in the stream of commerce.

Before Da Gama's day there had been several unrelated attempts to sail around Africa. Herodotus records a voyage by Phoenician sailors sponsored by the Egyptian king Necho in 600 B. C., which began in the Red Sea and ended three years later at the mouth of the Nile. Twice the Phoenicians stopped to plant wheat and wait for its harvest to replenish their food stores. Currents and winds favored this voyage. Subsequent Persian, Greek, and Carthaginian attempts to sail around Africa from west to east ended in failure. For 1,600 years Africa settled back into the unknown waiting for the Portuguese.

After nearly four centuries and a half, the economic freedom of the western world is again at stake, and the foaming wake of Da Gama's flagship points the way to the East. On her swaying, pitching deck stands one of the great sailors of all time. Before his true course looms the Cape of Good Hope.

F. WENDEROTH SAUNDERS

## The Wide Horizon

### Example of Federal Union

By Ruth A. Steiger

Despite the habitual nightly blackout, Swiss hilltops will glow with bonfires on the evening of August 1, in commemoration of the legendary meeting 650 years ago of the men of Uri, Schwyz, and Underwalden who swore mutual aid against the common oppressor—Hapsburg. That daring stand was the seed of the Swiss Confederation. No Swiss will fail to sense the dramatic significance of this ceremony in the heart of Europe in the year 1941—symbolic of liberty claimed and retained.

It is not unnatural that the Swiss should observe this anniversary of their political independence with religious services. There was a definite tendency toward theocracy in their earliest political pacts, and it was about a year ago that General Guisan, the head of the Swiss Army, said in a public address that it was not the army but God who had protected the country during the heavy days and nights when the black cloud of imminent attack had hung over it.

* * *

The past year, when Switzerland has been left standing alone in the middle of Europe with no friendly hand within reach if her territory should be violated, has been a fecund year for the spiritual awakening of the country. One Swiss writer, Dr. W. Bürgi of Bern, has gone so far as to say that "a retreat into the beleaguered fortress" is negative, and as a national position, inadequate to justify continued independence. "In the long run," he asked his compatriots, "would a purely defensive position satisfy us? Would it be enough to justify our existence to ourselves, or wouldn't it lead finally to renunciation of any cultural significance in Europe!"

Dr. Bürgi's conclusion is that Switzerland's worthiness to survive rests on a distinct and unique contribution to the welfare of Europe which she must make. That contribution he believes to lie in pointing out the way by which the heterogeneous peoples of Europe can live together harmoniously and united under one government. Dr. Bürgi does not make the common mistake of measuring his country's worth in terms of physical size. He is impatient with those who would hang back and say, "But we are too small to do anything." He believes his country should be mentally prepared to go beyond its borders and help to solve the difficulties of the continent when the war is over, just as now, through the Red Cross, it is going beyond its borders to bind up Europe's wounds.

To American students of political science, Swiss government is a particularly engaging subject, because it is an application under very different conditions of the same political principle—the principle of Federal Union—on which their own government is founded.

Though Switzerland as a nation is very much older than the United States, Switzerland as a Federal Union is a good deal younger. Her present form of government dates only from 1848.

* * *

One is so accustomed to think of Switzerland as the model child of Europe that it is a shock to be reminded that in 1815, when the Congress of Vienna was reshaping Europe after Napoleon's dismissal from the scene, no one in Europe believed the Swiss capable of governing themselves! They were a weak aggregation of tiny, sovereign States with subject territories held in a feudal relationship, disunited, often disloyal to each other, with no semblance of a genuine national authority. But Napoleon had done the Swiss the service of severing them with one blow from their past. Though they tried to reinstate the old order of things after the country was freed from French domination, the larger ideas of the French Revolution and of Napoleon himself had made an impression that was not to be erased. In a third of a century, Switzerland ripened into a modern nation with a government which at the same time protects the rights and individuality of all its richly diverse parts while molding them together as one people, unified by common ideals of life.

Switzerland might be said to complement the United States in demonstration of the efficacy of the principle of Federal Union. Switzerland has proved to the world that it is a sound basis on which to unite peoples of differing nationality, language and temperament belonging to an old and settled civilization, without destroying their individuality, and the United States has demonstrated that the same governmental principle works for vast numbers and great extent of territory.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